The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAMER TO KIAMA.

THE WILLIAM THE FOURTH, Monday, the 1st March, at 4 P.M.

Phœnix Wharf, February 28. 4787

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX, hourly expected, will leave Wednesday next, the 3rd March, at 8 P.M.

Phœnix Wharf, February 28. 4786

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Steam Ship EAGLE, J. J. Warner, commander, will sail THIS DAY, (*Saturday*, at 8 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 4430

FOR HUNTER RIVER,

Discharging at Morpeth, Newcastle, and Raymond Terrace.

THE ketch JAMES AND AMELIA, Young, master, positively This Evening. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 4801

FOR HUNTER RIVER.

Discharging at Newcastle, Morpeth, and Raymond Terrace.

THE ketch HAZARD, Cox, master, This Evening. JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 4802

FOR MORETON BAY.

Detained by Contrary Winds.

THE clipper Schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, John Brown, commander, will continue to receive cargo till a change takes place. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 4838

FOR WIDE BAY,

Detained till Monday, at request of shippers and passengers.

THE clipper ALBION, 130 tons, Clinton, master, having most of her cargo and passengers engaged, will sail positively as above.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 4804

FOR PORT ALBERT DIRECT,

Sails at Noon This Day.

THE fine new clipper schooner MARY ANN, 116 tons register, Thomas Long, commander, has room for a few tons of freight and passengers, with splendid accommodation.

Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4314

PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

Going to the Wharf.

THE favourite first-class packet EMMA, 135 tons register, Alfred Brooks, commander, now fast loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, will sail on Monday next.

For freight or passage apply to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

4530 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

PACKET VANQUISH FOR MELBOURNE.

Sails To-morrow.

HAS only room for a few cabin and steerage passengers, with excellent accommodations.

Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

All Customs Entries to be passed and Bills of Lading sent in at once. 4532

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

Going direct to the Wharf.

THE favourite brigantine MEG MERRILIES, Smith, commander; will be quickly despatched. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, beds, bed linen, &c., &c., provided on board, free of exra charge.

For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

4698

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE clipper brig CLARA, 250 tons burthen, Thompson, commander, having nearly all her cargo and several passengers engaged, will be quickly despatched. This fine vessel goes direct to the Wharf, Melbourne, saving shippers the delay, risk, and annoyance of lightering.

For freight or passage, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

4697

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

(Discharging at the Wharf without lightering.)

THE fine A 1 clipper-built brig EMMA PRESCOTT, 200 tons burthen, is now ready to receive cargo at the Circular Wharf, and having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, early application is necessary. Three cabin berths disengaged, and a few steerage. Apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to W. TUCKER, 421, George-street.

4464

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

To go direct to the Wharf, saving shippers the annoyance and expense of lightering.

THE clipper brigantine ROSE OF EDEN, Smith, commander.

For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 4803

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

The Captain guarantees, and will sign Bills of Lading, to deliver all cargo on the Wharf in Melbourne without the smallest delay after arrival.

THE fine fast-sailing barque DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 387 tons register, C. Lloyd Throckmorton, commander, will sail on Tuesday next.

For freight or passage, having most spacious accommodations, which intending passengers are invited to inspect, apply on board, at the east end of the Circular Wharf; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

4529 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class ship to load for London.

J. B. METCALFE.

February 28. 4768

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

The Captain guarantees to deliver all cargo on the Wharf, in Melbourne, within ten days of her arrival in Hobson's Bay.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class barque INDUS, 368 tons register, Captain Poote, under positive engagement to proceed without delay to Port Phillip, and taking only a limited quantity of freight and passengers offers an excellent opportunity to parties proceeding to that colony. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board, at the east end of the Circular Wharf; to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

4533 Packet Office, 470, George-street

PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE noted clipper Packet PHANTOM, 158 tons register, Richard Parker, commander, having several cabins already taken, will sail on Tuesday next.

For freight or passage having splendid accommodation, apply on board, at the east end of the Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to complete all shipments at present engaged, so as no mistakes may arise. 4205

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE Yacht-built schooner NUT BROWN MAID, James, master, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, the 2nd March. Passengers will be conveyed by this vessel at a reduced rate. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Market Wharf. 4747

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(To sail on Sunday, 29th.)

THAT well-known colonial trader WATERLILY, 155 tons, J. R. Hays, commander.

Parties who have proceeded as passengers, or shipped goods in this favourite vessel when she was in the trade to Hobart Town, will be glad to learn that she is again on the berth as a regular trader, and that the same attention will be devoted to passengers as formerly, for whom everything that can conduce to comfort will be provided.

For freight or or passage, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

Shippers are requested to have all their Entries passed *This Day*, before 12 o'clock, as she will clear to-day, and sail as above. 4789

FOR ADELAIDE.

To sail in a few days.

THE CLIPPER schooner HENRIETTA, 105 tons, P. A. Nation, master. The accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers is excellent.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

4490 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND,

THE fine BRIG MOA, 286 tons, S. D. Norris, commander. This vessel is now daily expected, and will meet with her usual despatch.

5840 WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR AUCKLAND AND PORT NICHOLSON.

THE first-class schooner PERSEVERANCE, 105 tons, Captain Marshall, has room for about 50 tons freight, and will be despatched immediately. Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to M. E. MURNIN, Queen-street.

4766

FOR WELLINGTON.

(Will call at Nelson or Port Cooper, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE well-known packet WILLIAM ALFRED, 170 tons, T. Tinley, commander. This vessel will be ready to receive cargo for the above ports on Monday next. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

4790

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

For passengers only.

THE splendid new clipper barque JESSIE BYRNE, A1, 536 tons register, Captain Baker, having her cargo all engaged, will sail with quick despatch for San Francisco.

Intending passengers are reminded of the splendid sailing qualities of this fine ship, (evidenced by her rapid passage to this port from California), as well as of her spacious and airy accommodations, as in use on her last voyage.

For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. Or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,

4266 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

THE fine A1 Ship HARMONY, 529 tons register, will commence taking her coals on board this day, and sails for the above port on or about the 16th proximo.

The sailing qualities of this ship are of the first order, and the comfort and convenience that will be afforded her passengers during the voyage will not be surpassed by any vessel in port.

For freight or passage apply to F. W. CLARKE, Jamison-street.

4668

FOR CEYLON.

THE fine A1 clipper Barque NERBUDDA, 430 tons, J. Main, Commander, her time of sailing having been computed to meet the Calcutta line of steamers. Passengers to England or shippers of gold will find this the most expeditious route home. Apply to Captain J. Main; or EDWARD N. BURGESS, 20, Macquarie-place.

3745

FOR COQUIMBO AND VALPARAISO.

THE fine first-class A1 barque CORNELIA, G. B. Mickleburgh, commander. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4778

FOR LONDON,

THE splendid fast-sailing first-class Ship CLIFTON, 697 tons, E. W. Beazley, Commander, hourly expected from Port Phillip.

J. B. METCALFE,

February 26. 4592

FOR MADRAS DIRECT,

The First Ship of the Season, through Torres' Straits.

THE new Frigate-built ship ROYAL STUART, 1000 tons, A1 13 years, R. H. Goble, Commander, will receive her horses on board from the 15th to the 20th March, and sail on the day following.

From her capacity and ventilation, she is the finest ship in port for the conveyance of horses to India, having patent ventilators and scuttles throughout her entire length 'tween decks.

Early application is necessary for the few stalls disengaged.

Passengers to the different Presidencies in India and the overland route, are respectfully invited to inspect her cabin accommodations, which are first-rate. For particulars apply to the Captain on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to EDWARD N. BURGESS, Broker, 20, Macquarie-place; or ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

4323

FOR COQUIMBO AND VALPARAISO.

THE fine first-class A1 barque JOHN BARTLETT, Samuel Perkins, commander. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4577

FOR ANTWERP AND HAMBURGH, VIA LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing Belgian ship OCEANIE, 521 tons register, Gustave Radou, commander, will commence loading for the above ports immediately. Has most superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Radou, on board, or to HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, February 6.

Cargo intended for this ship received and warehoused at once free of charge. 3064

SHIPPERS of gold are respectfully informed that the BLACKWALL will sail immediately on the arrival of the Shamrock, having all her crew on board. 4600

SHIP QUITO.

Notice to Shippers of Gold, and Cabin Passengers.

FOR LONDON.

THE QUITO, A1 for 13 years, E. D. Goulding, commander, will sail immediately after the arrival of the steamer Shamrock, from Port Phillip. Two poop cabins disengaged.

J. B. METCALFE.

February 24. 4412

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class regular trader GANGES, 430 tons, J. Connell, commander.

Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

4304

FOR LONDON

THE fine A1 river-built Ship ST. VINCENT, 500 tons, John Young, Commander, has the bulk of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.; or to BROWN AND CO.

Sydney, January 5. 409

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known first class clipper barque PRINCE OF WALES, 582 tons register, Charles Stuart, commander, is now taking in cargo at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, and will have quick despatch. Has very superior cabin accommodation. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

4385

FOR LONDON.

To sail the first of April.

THE fine fast-sailing ship DOUGLAS, A 1 for 10 years, 475 tons register, M. Rogers, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged and alongside, will be ready to proceed to sea on the day named. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, apply to the commander, on board; to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.; or L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street.

February 25. 4740

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known A1 ship JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, commander.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the commnader on board, at the Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.

January 17. 816

FOR LONDON.

FOR GOLD ONLY.

THE well-known regular trader, first-class frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 605 tons, O. M., J. Jones, commander.

For freight of gold only, and for cabin and steerage passage (as she carries an experienced Surgeon), apply to the Commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to YOUNG AND CO.; or, MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

3619

FOR GOLD AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class clipper barque AGRICOLA, 564 tons register, John Bell, commander.

Has now *all* her cargo alongside, and will sail 5th March. Has superior poop accommodation. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lyons-buildings, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature immediately. 4774

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known teak built ship MAITLAND, 648 tons, William Henry, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged will meet with quick despatch. The accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage, are very superior.

For wool or other light freight, or passage, apply to Captain Henry, on board; or Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; or R. TOWNS, Miller's Point.

N.B. The Maitland will load at the Circular Quay. 4665

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class barque GLENBERVIE, 388 tons register, John White, commander. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, February 17. 3816

FOR LONDON.

THE barque TAMAR, Captain Stayner, Wool, Gold, and Passengers. This vessel having the most part of her cargo on board, will sail on the 15th March. Her accommodations are excellent.

For freight or passage apply to the commander, at the Circular Wharf; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

February 28. 4749

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing teak-built ship BARRETTO JUNIOR, 523 tons per register, now fit for any voyage. Apply to THORNTON AND CHURCH, Custom House.

4800

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE splendid river-built teak barque JOSEPH SOMES, A1 13 years, 774 tons, C. T. Elmstone, commander.

This vessel having spacious well ventilated 'tween decks, offers a desirable opportunity for the shipment of horses to India. For further particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

4666

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE well-known teak-built ship ANN, 1400 tons burthen, S. C. Walker, commander. The above-named vessel having spacious and well ventilated 'tween decks, offers a desirable opportunity to shippers of horses for India.

For particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

4281

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE first-class clipper barque HELEN S. PAGE, 225 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, well found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once without expense.

For terms and further particulars apply to JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer, 490, George-street.

1968

GENERAL HEWETT FOR LONDON.

IN consequence of the inability on the part of an intending passenger by this vessel to keep his engagement, one side Poop Cabin still remains open.

Early application is necessary to the undersigned, to whom also it is requested that all claims against the ship may be furnished in duplicate, on or before noon This Day.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

Sydney, February 28. 4751

MR. CHARLES COOK has been appointed Shipping Reporter to the *Sydney Morning Herald.*

TO BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

1200 QUEBEC Pipe Staves; also, a few sets of ash truss, selected for the purpose of making tallow casks, three to the tun, now landing, ex Thomas King, for sale at the Cooperage of the undersigned.

JOHN WILLIAMS, No. 614, Lower George-street.

4798

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIP AGENTS.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of ships' water casks, and oil butts.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Cooperage, No. 614, Lower George-street.

4797

No. 52—7. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 27th February, 1852.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Hackney Carriage Committee will be holden at the Town Hall, York-street, on Monday next, the 1st day of March, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting carriages, and for delivering licenses and affixing numbers (free of charge) to such carriages as have been already licensed by the City Council.

Any proprietor who may allow his carriage to ply for hire after Monday next without being duly licensed, and not having the number thereof placed in such a position as the Committee may direct, will be prosecuted as the law directs.

By order of the Hackney Carriage Committee.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

4769

THE STEAMER KEERA.

A PUBLIC Meeting will be held on Monday, March 1, at the Farmers' Hotel, Wollongong, at 1 o'clock, to consider the Charges and General Management of the New Steamer Keera. H. Osborne, Esq., M.C., and Dr. Osborne, M.C., have signified their intention to be present.

Wollongong, February 25. 4736

NEW BRIDGE AT WINDSOR.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissioners of Windsor Road Trust, on or before Wednesday, the 31st March next, for the erection of a New Bridge over the South Creek, at Windsor.

The plan and specification lays for inspection at the Office of Mr. Laban White, at Windsor; and Mr. D. M'Beath, of Penrith, Surveyor of Roads, will attend there on Wednesday, the 17th same month, to point out the site, and give any information required.

The Trust will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

SAMUEL CALLOWAY, Secretary.

Windsor, February 24. 4743

AUSTRALIAN PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC REPOSITORY, 5, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.

FOR SALE at the above Establishment, a very superior assortment of Piano-fortes, by the best London makers, in elegant rosewood and Spanish mahogany cases, 6¾ octaves, with all the latest improvements. Prices moderate.

NEW MUSIC, ex Royal Stuart.—Just received, a case of New Music, as above, consisting of a large selection of all the newest polkas, quadrilles, waltzes, English ballads, and pieces various, beautifully illustrated, and by the best London and Continental authors; also a variety of Sacred Songs, selected from the works of Handel.

Several very superior Hand Organs, playing thirty tunes, consisting of four complete sets of quadrilles, together with polkas and waltzes, having tamborine and bells, forming a small band. Prices varying from £9 to £16.

Piano-fortes tuned and repaired by Mr. Henry Marshall, many years with Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, of whom he holds a certificate of recommendation. Pianofortes placed in his hands for repair will be finished after the style of the above celebrated makers. Tuning cottage, cabinet, and square pianofortes, 5s.

4779

CIRCUS! CIRCUS! CIRCUS! YORK-STREET. BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

MR. MALCOM begs to announce that he will give a BRILLIANT DISPLAY THIS EVENING, (Saturday), the 28th instant. 4843

VENETIAN CASINO,

At the Royal Hotel every Tuesday Evening.

MR. EMANUEL wishes to inform the public, that his above fashionable entertainment (so universal throughout Europe), will take place every Tuesday Evening, at the Royal Hotel, weather permitting. Doors open at eight o'clock; Dancing will commence at half-past.

Admission, One Shilling. 4778

NEW SONG—LONDON PUBLICATION.

A YOUNG LADY'S NO, by the author of Will you Love me then as now; the Rich Man's Bride, &c., &c. Price, 2s. Sent by post to any part of the colony, on the receipt of twenty-four penny stamps.

This arch and pleasing Ballad, just introduced, most successfully, by Miss Poole, is likely to become one of the most popular songs of the day; both words and music possess that point which will insure effect.—Illustrated London News, September 12, 1851.

The above delightful Song may be had at A. EMANUEL'S, Australian Pianoforte and Music Repository, 5, Hunter-street, Sydney.

4777

MUSIC.—An English Lady (just arrived from London), residing in the Glebe Road, wishes to obtain some pupils for the Pianoforte, in or near Sydney, either at their own or her residence. Address to M. F. D., *Herald* Office. 4370

LIST OF PRIZES awarded at the Kiama Agricultural Society's Ploughing Match and Show Meeting, on the 17th and 19th February instant.

PLOUGHING.

Best executed work, £3; John O'Mara. Second best, £2 10s.; R. M'Gill. Third best, £2; John Keevers.

LIVE STOCK, &c.

Best draught horse, £1 10s.; H. Gray. Best blood mare, £1; John Gray. Best draught mare, £1; Charles Price. Best cow, £1 10s.; M. Hindmarsh. Best heifer, £1; R. Owen. Best fat beast, grass fed, £1; R. Miller. Best fat calf, under three months, 10s.; R. Menzies. Best boar, £1; H. Gray. Best sow, £1; James Irvine. Best couple turkeys, 5s.; W. King. Best couple geese, 5s.; W. King. Best couple ducks, 2s. 6d.; W. King. Best couple Guinea fowls, 2s. 6d.; W. King.

GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE.

Best two bushels wheat, £1; E. Campbell. Best two bushels malting barley, £1; Jer. Salisbury. Best two bushels skinless oats, 10s.; Evan Campbell. Best two bushels maize in cob, £1; John Colley. Best cwt. potatoes, £1; James Spincks. Best two bushels field hog peas, £1; Thomas Moon. Best two bushels other peas, £1; Kirkton. Best 6 lbs. butter, £1; Charles Price. Best salt butter, in cask of 56 lbs., £2; R. Miller. Best cheese, £1; R. Miller.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Best two cabbages, 5s.; W. King. Best red cabbage, 2s. 6d; Robert Young. Best 6 lbs. onions, 5s.; R. Dennis. Best two mangel wurzel, 2s. 6d.; J. M. Gray. Best six carrots, 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. Best two cucumbers, 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. Best gerkins, 2s. 6d.; James Spincks. Best pumpkin, 2s. 6d.; Rev. Mr. Barnier. Best vegetable marrow, 2s. 6d.; J. Spincks. Best kitchen herbs, 5s.; Kirkton. Best variety of chillies, 5s.; James Colley. Best rhubarb, 2s. 6d.; R. Menzies. Best rock melon, 2s. 6d.; Captain Hart. Best water melon, 2s. 6d.; William King. Best preserving melon, 2s. 6d.; R. Young. Best table grapes, 10s.; R. Menzies. Best variety of wine grape, £1; R. Menzies. Best twelve oranges, 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. Best twelve table apples, 2s. 6d.; J. Kirkton. Best twelve baking ditto, 2s. 6d.; J. Kirkton. Best twelve table pears, 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. Best twelve baking ditto, 2s. 6d.; Thomas Kendall. Best twelve quinces, 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. Best twelve peaches, 2s. 6d.; R. Menzies. Best twelve nectarines, 2s. 6d.; R. Menzies. Best twelve plums, 2s. 6d.; Kirkton. Best twelve citrons, 2s. 6d.; R. Miller. Best two bottles wine made from grapes, £2; H. Osborne. Best two bottles mead, 10s.; D. L. Waugh. Best twelve dahlias, 5s.; R. J. Perrott. Best variety of fuschias, 3s. 6d.; R. J. Perrott. Best variety of balsams, 2s. 6d.; R. J. Perrott. Best six sunflowers, 2s. 6d.; J. Pike. Best bouquet or collection of flowers, 10s.; R. Menzies. Second best ditto, 5s.; R. J. Perrott.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best sample of silk, 5s.; D. L. Waugh. Best collection of seeds, 5s.; Kirkton.

4791 DAVID L. WAUGH, Secretary.

THE *SYDNEY GUARDIAN*, a Religious, Political, Commercial, and Literary Newspaper. James Fullerton, L.L.D., Proprietor.

Many of our citizens and colonists have long felt the want of a Weekly Journal, which would contain a full and impartial account of all public matters connected with Religion, Politics, Commerce, and Literature.

We have Daily Papers—there is a Journal devoted to the advocacy of Popery, and one which professes to maintain the civil rights of the people; but Sydney does not at present furnish a Weekly Paper in which the truth is spoken in love, and in which the doctrines of the Gospel are fully and fairly defended.

A good Religious and Family Paper is, therefore, much required; and the proprietor of the *Guardian* has resolved to publish on Saturday, the 1st of May next, the first number of a Weekly Newspaper, to be called the *Sydney Guardian.*

In this Journal, the doctrines of Civil and Religious Liberty will be boldly and fearlessly maintained; and the truth and authority of the Holy Scriptures will be defended against all the sophistry which may be employed in support of error and superstition.

Full and succinct accounts of all ecclesiastical proceedings will be constantly furnished.

The *Guardian* will watch vigilantly the proceedings of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and will support cordially every measure that may seem calculated to enlarge the freedom, advance the intelligence, elevate the morals, and improve the social and physical condition of the people of this colony.

Arrangements have been made to secure, in the Political and Literary Departments, such assistance as enables the Proprietor to promise a Journal inferior to none issued from the Newspaper Press in New South Wales.

Terms:—

	£	s.	d.
Yearly Subscription	1	6	0
Half Yearly ditto	0	13	0
Quarterly, ditto	0	6	6
Single Paper	0	0	6

4770

CHIMNEY POTS—CHIMNEY POTS—CHIMNEY POTS.

PERSONS requiring Chimney Pots to keep their chimneys dry, to cure smoking flues, or, as a finished ornament to a building, can be supplied with any quantity of Cast Stone Pots, of patterns and proportions to any size or style of architecture. As a useful ornament, they have only to be seen to be appreciated; and parties can be referred to those already fitted up in the Barrack Square, Riley Estate, Surry Hills, and other parts of the city; or at the Factory, near boundary stone, Bourke-street; or at the Office of the undersigned, where patterns and samples are always on hand for inspection.

GEORGE HEAD, Timber Merchant, Sussex-street.

4829

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THOMAS LEAVY, of the Currency Lass, Brickfield Hill, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his business a few doors further down the Hill, to those most eligible premises at the corner of George and Liverpool streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Miles, where he hopes that the superior accommodation, and the same attention to the comforts of his customers, as at the old house, will ensure him the continuance of their favours, in his new undertaking, which he is grateful to acknowledge during the two years he occupied his former premises. 4818

PIANOFORTES.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—Messrs. Oetzman and Plumb's double check action Pianofortes, decidedly the most elegant and beautifully finished instrument ever imported into this colony; likewise Messrs. Collard and Collard's Michrocordon Pianos, which for brilliancy of tone, are at the moderate price of £45 certainly unrivalled.

Just Published,

The Operatic Beauties of NORMA.

In answer to numerous enquiries, the undersigned beg to inform their friends and the musical public, that their carefully selected assortment of new music from the celebrated houses of Julien and Co., Cramer, Beale, and Co., and Jeffery and Co., has arrived per William Prowse, and will be in a few days ready for their inspection.

MARSH AND MOORE, 490½, George-street.

4807

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

The Subscriber has purchased, ex the NIGHTINGALE, Fisk, from Boston.

150 BOXES of the very primest HONEY DEW TOBACCO, warranted equal to any BARRETT'S TWIST in the market, which he is prepared to sell at

s.	d.	
4	0	per lb. retail
3	6	per lb. wholesale.

J. M. LEIGH, Tobacco and Cigar Establishment, 524, George-street.

☞ It is a well known fact that it is only occasionally that anything like a good sample of American Tobacco can be procured in Sydney. The above is however one of the choice lots so rarely met with, and which upon trial cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction. 4811

FOR GOLD DIGGERS AND PERSONS RESIDING AT A DISTANCE FROM MEDICAL AID,—can procure at the principal stores at the Mines and Post Towns in the interior, Norrie's superior Medicines for prevailing complaints, DYSENTERY PILLS and CRETACEOUS MIXTURE for bowel complaints, ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for sick headaches, costiveness, depression of spirits, and all bilious irregularities, OPTHALMIC LOTION for blight, &c.

Purchasers are requested to observe that each article is authenticated with the PROPRIETOR'S SIGNATURE.

A very liberal allowance made to Storekeepers and others. 3145

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE, 419, George-street.

TO LET.

Liverpool-street, South Head Road—To let for 2 years, 2 houses, a 3 roomed, and a 2 roomed, the Proprietors leaving the colony for that time.

Parramatta River—A fine family mansion, shubbery, and grazing land for two horses and two cows.

Bagshot Park, situated on the Balmain Road, 2 miles drive from Sydney, containing two sitting rooms, two bed rooms, detached kitchen, yard, and good well, 10 to 12 acres of land.

Woolloomooloo, furnished house, containing 8 rooms.

Parramatta, a good 4 roomed house, detached kitchen, and yard, within sight of steamboat

North Shore—A 2-story house, and fine deep water wharf, 2 to 3 acres land, yard, good well of water.

Parramattta Road, 13 rooms, and good grounds

Old South Head Road—Shop and 3 rooms

George-street—Good first floor offices

Parramatta Road—A large house, garden, and vinery

King-street East—A room and good store

Cook's River—About 45 acres of good land.

George-street, first floor offices, in a very desirable situation

FOR SALE.

Liverpool-street—A well built brick house, with 3 large rooms, and good yard.

Liverpool-street—A brick cottage, 2 rooms, and yard.

Parramatta Road, a 6 roomed house, with verandah, good outhouses, garden, and orchard

Woolloomooloo.—2 stone cottages, with good frontage and depth, in Dowling-street.

O'Connell Town.—2 semi-detached brick cottages, verandah, and well, good frontage.

Double Bay.—6 roomed verandah cottage, good offices, garden, &c.

Parramatta River—A stone-built house, 7 rooms, detached kitchen, yard, well, stabling, &c., 5 acres vineyard, orchard, and garden, about 45 acres of land.

Redfern—9 rooms and kitchen

Pyrmont—2 stone cottages, each 6 rooms, kitchen, and oven

Woolloomooloo—House, 5 rooms, garden, yard, and out-buildings, Bourke-street

Parramatta River—260 acres of good land

Drayton—House, 13 rooms, and good grounds

Parramatta Road.—A fine mansion, with shrubbery, garden, vineyard, &c.

Tarban Creek—A house and good grounds, about 7 miles from Sydney

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.

Parramatta River—2 fine sitting rooms, 4 good bedrooms, kitchen, &c., and run of grounds.

Woolloomooloo, overlooking Bay, good sitting and two bed rooms, to let furnished; board if required.

Board and Lodging at Illawarra, well suited for invalids, being near the sea.

Accommodation in a first-rate family, in fine house and good grounds; good shooting and fishing.

Elizabeth-street, Hunter-street, Strawberry Hill, Cumberland-street, Pitt-street, William-street, Woolloomooloo-street, &c.

Apply to HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street.

WANTED,

A good house, 3 sitting and 4 bed-rooms, yard, out-houses, coach-house, stable, and garden, within 3 or 4 miles of Sydney.

To Purchase—A 2 or 3 roomed Cottage; a good house, Bent-street, or neighbourhood, two or three sitting rooms, three bed, and one dining, and good offices; a House in William-street, Woolloomooloo, or close adjacent.

To rent, a six-roomed house, near the Race Course, or at Rushcutter's Bay.

Wanted to Rent or Purchase, a 6 or 8 roomed house, in vicinity of Domain

A 4 or 5 roomed house in respectable situation within ten minutes' walk of Post Office

Henry Woolley has a Registry Book, for the convenience of the public, to enter houses, farms, &c., for sale or to let, without any charge for registering.

HOUSE and LAND proprietors wishing to sell may hear of purchasers.

RENTS collected, and all kinds of agency business attended to with great care and punctuality.

HENRY WOOLLEY, 419, George-street, Opposite Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s, Grocers. 4746

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICE, Next Bank of Australasia.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—TO LET.

Janefield Estate, Lake George, 7764 acres

Swamp Gardens, Botany, 5 to 100 acres.

House, Petersleigh, Newtown, 10 rooms.

House, Balmain Road, 10 rooms, 11 acres.

House, Parramatta River, 8 rooms, 50 acres.

House, Newtown, 17 rooms, 20 acres.

House, Parramatta River, 7 rooms.

House, Redfern, 5 rooms, paddock, &c.

House, Elizabeth-street, 6 rooms.

House, Rushcutter's View, 6 rooms.

House, Cooper-street, 7 rooms

House, Kissing Point, 8 rooms. (Furnished.)

House, Hunter-street, 9 rooms. (Furnished.)

House, Woolloomoloo (Furnished)

Public House, Paddington

Cottage, Cleveland-street, 8 rooms.

Cottage, Newtown, 7 rooms

Cottage, Five Dock, 7 rooms, 100 acres.

Stores and *Storeage*

Offices George-street, King-street, &c.

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments.

Board and Lodging.

FOR SALE.

City and country properties.—Leasehold and freehold.

Apply to WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street.

Proprietors of House and Land Properties wishing to sell, may always hear of *Cash* purchasers.

Rents collected, and other agency business transacted.

Money to lend at moderate interest.

FINE ARTS.

Views of Sydney and neighbourhood.

Views of the Gold Regions, &c.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Engravings carefully framed in maple and gold, rosewood and gold, and enriched gold frames for portraits, &c., *all in the best and newest styles.* Old frames re-gilt.

Oil Paintings cleaned and restored

Drawings mounted and framed

Maps, Plans, &c., strained and varnished.

ALSO,

A collection of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, CHANTS, AND CONCERTED PIECES, selected from the most eminent composers—the whole comprised in one thick volume of 352 pages.

As this invaluable work is out of print, and but few copies have been received, early application is recommended.

JUST PUBLISHED, price One Shilling, the libretto of NORMA. May also be obtained The Enchantress, and Matilda of Hungary, each One Shilling.

NEW MUSIC.

On Monday next, will be ready for inspection, *a choice variety* of beautifully illustrated MUSIC, just landed, consisting of New Songs, many New Polkas, the Bloomer, Hippopotamus, &c.—Operatic Music, Quadrilles, and Waltzes.

WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, Music Warehouse, 555, George-street.

4835

FOR THE TURON MINES.

A THREE horse team, to leave on Tuesday next.

N.B. The owners of the Black Horse Teams, having recruited their horses, will be ready to load their two three-horse teams, on Friday next.

The above teams engage to deliver their goods in eight days at Sofala.

For freight apply to B. YABSLEY, Booking Office, 582, George-street.

4788

PUBLICANS' LICENSES.

MR. DELOHERY is preparing the necessary applications and bonds for Publicans' Licenses, and begs to remind Publicans that the Act requires the same should be lodged in the Police Office on or before the last Tuesday in the month of March, viz.:—the 30th March.

Colonnade, Bridge-street, February 27. 4750

TO DRAPERS, SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, a large and well assorted stock of useful Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Plaids, Haberdashery, &c., &c., just landed, and will be sold cheap.

WILLIAM DRYNAN AND CO., Warehousemen, 391, Pitt-street North.

4822

JUST RECEIVED, ex New Liverpool, and on sale at the Glasgow House, 388, George-street, near the Royal Hotel—Ladies' Gutta Percha Goloshes, in first-rate condition, and all sizes. 4811

TENDER FEET.

ON SALE—Gentlemen's light lasting Cossack Boots, very soft and easy to the feet.

At J. M. ILLIDGE'S, 369, George-street, opposite the Market.

N.B. Wanted to purchase, 1000 pairs of colonial made kip boots, and colonial made women's and children's shoes in any quantity. 100 workmen can obtain immediate employment on application. 4774

ONIONS.—Landing, ex Perseverance, from New Zealand, 229 kits, about 4 tons, excellent quality, on sale by BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Harrington-street. 4799

OATMEAL! OATMEAL! OATMEAL! NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, of the Botany Mills, has just prepared a few tons of the above article, of an excellent quality, being the only good and unadulterated article at present in the market, which he is now prepared to deliver, in any quantity, at a reduced price.

P.S.—As there is at present a spurious article in the market selling as oatmeal, A. B. deems it necessary to caution buyers from being imposed on by purchasing it.

Also on sale, a few tons of very fine pearl barley.

Sole agent for the above, ROBERT GUY, 217, Brickfield Hill.

4785

ABRAHAM'S BAKING POWDER, for making bread, pastry, pie-crusts, &c., light and more wholesome than yeast. Full directions, with a variety of receipts, are given to each purchaser.

The undersigned being the only authorised manufacturer in the colony, the public are cautioned against *spurious imitations.*

Prepared and sold in packages at 6d. and 1s. each, by A. ABRAHAM, Chemist, 392, George-street, Near the Royal Hotel.

4806

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND STAGE COACH.

FOR SALE, at Wooller's Horse Repository, Bull's Head Livery Stables, opposite the Police Office, George-street,—

One chesnut horse, broken to saddle and harness, 6 years old, a good gig horse, to be sold on a trial.

One cream coloured pony, a good town hack.

One bay cart horse, with cart and harness

Ten good horses, broken to saddle and harness.

One close carriage, one mourning coach, and one stage coach.

N.B.—All horses sold at this Repository a fair trial given. 487

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

By Paul Pax.

At no period of the history of this colony have the public interests stood more in need of all the collective energy of thinking minds than the present. The great change which the country is undergoing, as the consequence of the recently discovered treasures of the Australian earth, so rapid in its action, and to all appearances as permanent in its results, must strike the mind of the most casual thinker. It has invariably been the good fortune of the English people in our fatherland whenever any important questions have arisen, that men have also stood forward, whose ability has directed and kept within bounds the national mind, guiding, like faithful pilots, the state ship, and protecting it from those rocks and shoals, the result of popular ignorance, or enthusiasm of zealous friends or unscrupulous partizans. Our history for the last nine months does us no great discredit in this respect. We have born the great and exciting trial with moderate calmness, if not with dignity, and if the times have not shown to us that there exists in our limited community individual men whose calibre of mind is considerable, they have, at all events, revealed this fact, that in gross we are by no means contemptible. The law was never stronger, public order never more secure, and public confidence in men and things have not changed for the worse. Future historians will record these facts with pleasure, because they are even more precious than our gold—our auriferous treasures may exhaust themselves, of which there is not at present any probability, but the public mind must be perpetual.

There can however be no doubt that many subjects of great public interest have passed away for the time during the last nine months without having received a fair share of attention - and of this no one will be surprised, the wonder is that the whirl of excitement has permitted any of us to think at all, that matter has not totally subdued mind. The channel of public thought is now taking its proper course, and we think that we can now confidently claim attention from quarters where some short time since we should have met with nothing but indifference.

The fleeting character of a daily journal is not well calculated to discuss questions that require great and patient thought; the newspaper is the world's mirror, into which every body looks, but its sudden transitions from subject to subject naturally weakens its power for impressing strongly on the mind—its force, like that of a prizefighter, consists in the number of hits dealt in a given time, and the science displayed in their delivery. We have no aid in this colony from monthly or quarterly periodicals—those sledge hammers of literature that have such an influence on public opinion: all with us depends upon the daily and weekly press,—yet are we vain enough to hope that there are few subjects overlooked by us, or allowed to pass without having received a fair share of that sound practical good sense, which, after all, is the guiding star of public opinion.

That which now claims our attention, as prefixed to this article, has already received some discussion in the columns of the public journals as well as in our local parliament, but no practical good seems to have resulted therefrom, and it is from an inward conviction in our own minds that the subject is deserving of serious attention, and that opinions hastily and unduly formed have been disseminated calculated to mislead our readers, that we have at this moment resuscitated it. The question is a broad one, for in it is involved more than the mere consideration of the propriety of imputing and receiving into our community a few hundred Chinese annually;—it is not merely whether a numerous, powerful, and wealthy class are to be benefitted, as it is said they would be, at the expense of the rest of the population, whether they can or cannot maintain their position in the European markets with or without the help of Chinese labour;—wide as these principles are, and each of them would require considerable time to do justice to it, we cannot consent to the issue being joined on them; we wish to discover, if possible, whether the principle of this immigration is good—how these men are obtained and what were their antecedents ere they consented to become the hired servants of our countrymen; whether, when they committed themselves to the protection of the British flag they received proper care, or whether in one word it is a species of slavery on the part of any party concerned, as has often been alleged—these are the wide grounds on which we wish to rest the question of Chinese immigration, and if we succeed, as it is hoped we shall do, in throwing some light upon the *vexata questio*, the public will benefit thereby.

It is now five years since it was first thought desirable to import Chinese labour into this colony. The character of the Chinese for industry and sobriety, two of the principal requirements in good servants, seemed to stand well in public estimation, and those who first arrived among us appear to have maintained their good name. After the arrival of the first two or three ships, Chinese emigration seems to have fallen away, the great woolgrowers of the colony being desirous of seeing the matter tested by the conduct of those men already brought to the country, and they and the colonists generally keenly watched the effect which this movement would have on the British Government. The anomaly of importing Chinese labour, in the room of introducing into our fine country the thousands of our starving countrymen in England would, it was thought, induce the Home Government to consent to some enlarged plan for the adequate supply of labour to the Australian market, but not even this movement seems to have awakened in the breasts of the proper parties a due sense of the sacrifice made by a large portion of the colonists, from the want of labour. History will in future ages record with amazement the fact, that while hundreds of thousands of the Anglo-Saxon race were pent up in the British Isles, wanting employment—wanting food and raiment (although able and willing to work)—we, in one of the English colonies, were boiling down, for the sake of their tallow and hides, millions of cattle and sheep—that the crops of grain perished for want of labour power to gather them, and that to obtain labour, we in our defence were compelled to send to China!

The first specimens of the Celestials having been approved of, a number of the colonists determined on despatching a large ship to China in the early part of last year, and in pursuance of this determination, the Statesman, the General Palmer, and several other vessels, sailed on this mission. Scarcely, however, had these vessels left our shores before it was discovered that a king existed in the bowels of the Australian earth, who was to rule us with a golden hand. The great grazing and squatting interests were the first to suffer from a change which could not be otherwise than prejudicial to them, and it was by no means unnatural that they should take steps to protect themselves from what they, and the public generally, considered to be impending ruin. Several ships were, one after the other, despatched to China for emigrants, and so far as we are able to arrive at a conclusion, the number of Chinese now in the colony would be as follows:—

On the last census day	852
Ex Arabia	177
Ganges	213
General P.	263
Statesman	180
Total......	1685

In the census returns, the first number (852) contains all Pagans and Mahomedans in this colony, nearly every one of whom are Chinese, of which, about three-fourths, or 664, were in the Moreton Bay district. We shall not then be far wrong in estimating the total number of Chinese now in the colony at between sixteen and seventeen hundred, the great increase having taken place during the last two months. It was the prospect of this increase in the importation of these men that induced the hon. member for Northumberland, Dr. H. G. Douglass, to bring the subject before our Legislative Council, on the 21st November last, and in this sketch of the history of the question, we shall now have to notice the debate. The hon. member seems to have a monomania in reference to this singular matter—he dreams of it by night, and muses on it by day. All great minds are naturally ambitious of securing for themselves "a niche in the temple of fame" and the pagan zeal with which the honorable and learned member pursues the Chinamen would reflect on him the highest credit were this zeal more abounding in discretion. The importation of a few hundreds of Chinese annually "must lead to the absolute ruin of this colony;" but how or in what way this ruin of a British community is to be effected we are not informed—whether it is that the Celestials—the first jugglers in the world—have an innate power, a kind of Eastern witchcraft, by which they can turn a Christian people into pagans and idolaters, the hon. member does not condescend to afford us any explanation—his imagination may be haunted with the idea that our Christian churches will be changed into pagan joss-houses,—that the feet of our fair countrywomen may be put into iron shoes,—he may figure to himself the prospect of the Australians becoming a complete nation of pig-tails;—all this the honorable gentleman may sincerely believe, but if these are his notions they are only another proof of the hallucination of a strong mind when too long concentrated on one subject; or perhaps the airy visions of a theorist, whose political and social knowledge has not yet been tempered in the school of experience. Another part of the honorable gentleman's speech contains very grave charges—"a speculation had sprung up amon; the class of flesh dealers in this colony to import a people for labour purposes here who did not and could not understand the habits, manners, religion, or laws of the colony." Now as to this very harsh and offensive designation of the enterprising merchants of Sydney, who have brought and still bring the Chinese to this colony it is, to say the least of it, rather unparliamentary;—why should they be termed "flesh dealers"—they do not buy or sell the Chinese, the matter stands simply thus, that according to the Masters and Servants' Act, passed by the Colonial Legislature in 1847, agreements made in a foreign country are held to be binding on the parties when they arrive in this colony, and the law appears to be especially directed to the object of introducing foreign labour into this country upon a system of apprenticeship, for a term of years, as is done in other parts of the British Colonial Empire. The contract is perfectly fair and legitimate, and is perfectly understood by the Chinese themselves, as will be admitted by any candid mind when we detail the method adopted in indenting the men in China; we would merely here remark that the contract is engraved in Chinese, and that every emigrant (they all write and read) is possessed of one in his own language, long before, and when he signs his agreement. If this is not a fair, honest, and an English mode of doing business, these facts are of no value. Some of these men are indented in China directly to the parties whom they are to serve in this colony, while others are indented to the party importing them as the agent, *de jure*, of those persons in the colony to whom they are to become servants. All that the merchant gets is a fixed sum as the passage money of each Chinaman, and any one who can torture these facts into a species of flesh dealing, must be troubled with an inordinate amount of obliquity of vision.

But the honorable mover justifies his position by other assertions equally devoid of foundation, and looking at the whole tenor of his speech, the *facts* it contains, we cannot help being impressed with the idea that some parties have been hoaxing the worthy member. "The very manner in which these people were brought out was the same as in slave ships, excepting in the provision of chains; plenty of manacles were provided and were necessary, for it had happened in several instances that the living cargo of these ships had risen upon the crews." When a certain noble lord in the British House of Lords charged the Dissenters of Great Britain with fomenting political dissentions, and when this noble lord could not produce his proofs, Lord Brougham transfixed the noble offender by one sentence, "He who accuses without proof defames." Whether the honorable member for the Northumberland Boroughs is in this position or not we will leave him to explain, but we certainly are not unreasonable in asking for proofs. Were these ships to which he alludes British ships sailing under the British flag? We have long looked with pride upon the lines of the old sea song

"It never shall float o'er a slave."

But the assertion that "plenty of manacles were provided" is so indefinite in its character, that we cannot grasp it; it is shadowy, vapoury, and according to the law of evidence the fact, if fact it be, is worth nothing. We are not told that these manacles were used in any, and if any how many cases? And what were the crimes laid to the charge of the Chinese. We can only meet these assertions with a direct negative, as far as the majority of the ships in the Chinese emigration trade are concerned. We do not say that a case has not occured in which some of the Chinese have not been put in confinement, and perhaps even manacles. But we certainly require proof of the wholesale manacling above referred to. Now manacles are to be found in every merchant-ship, and any one accustomed to the sea knows full well that the commanders of our ships are too often compelled to use them, on some of the bad specimens of the British Tars, and if this is to be received as evidence of the Chinese Immigration trade being of the offensive character attributed to it, then are all the British merchantmen slave ships.

The wholesale accusations of the honorable member, without one single fact in their support, are scarcely deserving of serious notice, did we not know that the public mind is too prone to be led astray by assertions not borne out by fact.

> Spargere voces—
> In vulgam ambiguas.
> The whisper'd doubt, the slyly biting jeer,
> The petty scandal, and the ready sneer.

That the honorable gentleman means well no one who knows him will question for a moment, but that he has rushed into the fray indiscreetly we think cannot be denied. But humane efforts are thwarted when maintained by such *ad captandum* arguments.

As we have disposed of the only parts of this speech deserving of any notice, we will now pass on to that of one of the honorable members for this city, (Mr. Wentworth,) and it is quite refreshing to see with what ease a powerful mind crushes its opponents. Mr. Wentworth shows clearly that whatever objections one portion of the community have to the Chinese, those most interested in the matter, the employers of those men, approve of them, that any attempt to prevent the introduction of the Chinese into the colony, further than is really necessary in order to protect them on the voyage, would be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of private enterprise—that it would be a retrograde step in regard to the social intercourse of this colony with the Chinese nation—that these men emigrated under similar circumstances to other colonies in the British empire, to the West Indies and the Mauritius. The honorable the Colonial Secretary, who appeared to be opposed to Chinese immigration, followed the honorable member for Sydney. He also showed that the legislature had no power to interfere, and that the only way to meet the question was by the introduction of "good and virtuous British labour," a sentiment worthy of a sound practical mind, and to which we heartily respond. Another of the honorable members for the capital (Mr. Lamb) spoke in favor of the Chinese, concluding his speech by stating that "there was nothing discreditable in the traffic, as it had none of the features of the slave trade in it." The debate was brought to a close by the Attorney-General, whose opposition to the introduction of the Chinese appears to have been as strong as the first speaker. The honorable gentleman described the insertion of the clause in the Masters and Servants Act, making valid contracts entered into in foreign countries, as having been passed by a "hocus pocus" movement in his absence. But the honorable gentleman seems to have carried into the debate an unusual and an unnecessary amount of gall, and we must quote at length from the learned Attorney-General's speech.

For his own part, although as much opposed to a renewal of transportation as any member of that House, he did not hesitate to declare as the result both of his personal observation and of his official experience, that he would rather have 2000 convicts landed in Australia than 500 Chinamen. (Hear, hear.) They were objectionable in every respect. They would introduce a piebald breed. (Laughter). They never could become acquainted with the English language or reconciled to English laws and English customs. On the other hand, some hope of reform and of good conduct might be entertained of their own countrymen, even although originally criminals. He concurred with the Colonial Secretary in the belief that the gentlemen who had imported this description of labour had done so against their own feelings; and if the cost, as stated, had been £13 per head, he did not anticipate that any more would be introduced, especially when they heard from Mr. Darvall that British immigrants could be brought to the colony at £9 each. (Hear, hear). In the Northern districts these Chinamen had been found so bloodthirsty as to frighten not only their employers but those who had to work with them in their vicinity, and it was scarcely surprising that under these circumstances people should dislike going to that part of the country. The Chinese labourers had an education peculiar to themselves, but they were quite as ferocious as any savages from the South Sea Islands. A convict had been shot at Mr. Bloxsome's station; the person who shot him having no other chance of saving his own life; but the remainder of the Chinese, twenty-nine in number, surrounded with drawn knives Mr. Bloxsome and the magistrate engaged in the enquiry, demanding that the person who killed their fellow-labourer should be given up to them, in order that according to the customs of China, he might be killed and buried in the same grave with the man who had fallen by his hand. It was only by mustering all the whites in the neighbourhood that outrage was prevented. By telling these men that the person then in custody would be hanged according to English law, they were partially satisfied; but as he afterwards made his escape, they again mustered with drawn knives, bent apparently on killing some one by way of revenge, and it was only with great difficulty they were restrained from bloodshed. (Hear, hear.) He found eighteen or twenty of these men in gaol at Brisbane for convictions under the Master and Servants Act; but with all the pains he had taken he was not able to make any of them understand why it was they were confined. It was impossible in fact, to get a proper interpretation, or to convey ideas with accuracy between the two races, and justice must consequently at all times be most unsatisfactorily administered between them. One of these same Chinese he was sorry to say, on going back to his employment, deliberately shot the overseer at whose instance he had been convicted, and was awaiting his trial for this offence. For these reasons he was as much opposed to Chinese immigration as was possible, but the evil would probably cure itself. A greater curse than this species of immigration could not be inflicted on the colony, and he should be ready to amend the Master and Servants' Law in the manner proposed, so as to afford some check upon them, whenever an opportunity might offer of so doing. The present measure, however, was an impracticable one.

It is impossible that any impartial reader can read this extract but with regret; that this high legal functionary, whose opinion must necessarily carry great weight, should stoop to infuse the bitter spirit of a war of races into the debate, is astounding. The Attorney-General may sigh for 2000 convicts in preference to receiving 500 Chinese, but, until it can be proved by statistics that one Chinaman commits as much crime as four English convicts, we are strongly of opinion that the hon. gentlemen's argument is not worth much when reduced to fact. Surely the hon. gentleman does not, on reflection, maintain that "the Chinese are quite as ferocious as any savages from the South Sea Islands," if he does, we take the liberty of assuring him that he knows nothing about them, or, that his mind is unduly prejudiced against these foreigners. That they are "blood thirsty" is equally untrue, at least, as regards their conduct in their own country, and it is a fact worthy of record, that the Chinese at home never use a knife in their fights; the very sight of blood frightens them. That the case quoted by the hon. gentleman as having occurred at Mr. Bloxsome's station, is, in many respects, true, is possible; that it is exaggerated, we cannot doubt. Taking into consideration the strong prejudice existing in the minds of our countrymen, especially the labouring population, against the Chinese, we are warranted in concluding that all reports concerning their misconduct should be received with great caution. Let us in this enquiry do them justice—that even-handed justice which Englishmen love so well; for Heaven's sake, let us divest our minds of these illiberal sentiments in regard to these poor foreigners. In the verdict which we pronounce let us bear in mind that it will affect one-third of the human race. With this imperfect history of the subject to the present time, and having cleared away some of the rubbish by which the fair consideration of the question has been hampered, we would for the present conclude with these sentiments—if the introduction of Chinese among us is to be prevented by the Legislature, let it be done on the broad principle that it is injurious to the public weal; but first of all let the question be fairly and freely discussed.

THE UPPER HOUSE. — MR. JUSTICE DICKINSON'S PAMPHLET.

No. III.

"The existence of social distinctions and the transmission of hereditary honours," says Mr. Justice Dickinson, "are congenial to the inclinations of Englishmen, *who do not change their dispositions by emigrating to Australia.* The natural disparity of mankind in mental capacity, in bodily strength, and in continuous perseverance, must everywhere produce inequality in social condition, *and they who possess superior social advantages will, in the long run, acquire political superiority;* and so, the spirit of aristocracy will ever exist in society, and influence the action of government. It has been said that there are four natural aristocracies, namely, those of wealth, talent, manners, and birth. The aristocracies of wealth and talent are speedily apparent in every society; that of manners may be expected to follow; and surely it is desirable that the one of birth, *which is less invidious than the others,* and which would exercise over them an influence beneficially counteracting, would be treated by a British community as not only in itself a valuable ingredient, but as peculiarly grateful to their feelings, by reviving and perpetuating in a distant country the same form of society in which they rejoiced at home."

The passages printed in italics are those to which I would beg particularly to call attention. Englishmen "do not change their dispositions *by emigrating to Australia.*" True. But they do change their dispositions by *settling in Australia.* I speak of the bulk of English emigrants—not of the few privileged persons whose social position is not affected by the change in their local habitation. These few, indeed, might be gratified by the revival and perpetuation, in a distant country, of the same form of society in which they "rejoiced" at home. But would the poor and the oppressed—the starving mechanic, the briefless barrister, the neglected artist, the careworn and outraged governess, the tradesman ruined by competition, the political martyr, the religious enthusiast, who have sought refuge in this distant land—would these be gladdened by the revival and perpetuation of that form of society under which they GROANED AND TRAVAILED in England?

No. Else why did they fly from it, sixteen thousand miles across the ocean, leaving behind them, for ever and for ever, the time-hallowed sepulchres of their fathers?

Will they, the people, the thews and sinews of the country, voluntarily concur in re-erecting that social fabric whose superincumbent weight crushed their energies, embittered their lives, impoverished their children, and degraded them in the social scale? Having paid the great price of expatriation for the acquisition of freedom; having tasted the sweets of independence and the consolations of prosperity; will they consent once more to bow beneath the yoke, and worship the Juggernaut which they dreaded, and from which they have escaped?

Never will they do this. Witness America! And will their children do it? Will the free-born Australian succumb to *feudal villanage*, as Mr. Justice Dickinson fondly supposes, at the bidding of his hereditary lord?

Mr. Justice Dickinson says the aristocracy of birth is *less invidious* than those of wealth, talent, or manners. This is a monstrous mistake. Privilege of birth is the very thing against which struggling humanity has been protesting these six thousand years. And successfully protesting; since, of all the aristocracies which have existed in the world, not one has retained power except the peerage of England; and that has survived, not as an hereditary aristocracy, but as a political institution. How many of the hereditary legislators of Great Britain know who were their grandfathers?

The aristocracies of wealth, of talent, and of manners, are not invidious, because they are REAL. The aristocracy of birth is invidious, because it is NOT REAL. The intellectual blacksmith WILL NOT acknowledge the superiority of the idiotic duke. It is not the accident of birth, but, as the judge himself says, "the natural disparity of mankind in mental capacity, in bodily strength, and in continuous perseverance," that produces inequalities in social condition. These are the true elements of political superiority; the others are merely imaginary.

The Judge quotes from Sismondi, to show that the *natural* aristocracies ought to be blended into one *constitutional* aristocracy. Here I entirely agree with him and with the celebrated author. But it by no means follows that such constitutional aristocracy must be *hereditary;* and I have already shown that, as far as a dependent colony is concerned, the establishment of an hereditary aristocracy would be inexpedient, if not impracticable. In the Imperial State, although the dignity of the peerage is the ultimate aim of able and ambitious men, that dignity is attained only by a very small number of those who constitute the real aristocracy—the ruling power in the land.

Sir Robert Peel refused an earldom. Mr. Thomas Spring Rice begged for one. Earl Nelson got one by accident. The origin of the dukedoms of Richmond and of Wellington, of Marlborough and of Grafton, of the marquisates of Hertford and of Wellesley, of the earldoms of Shrewsbury and of Munster, are as distinct and as opposite as possible. The *hereditary* aristocracy is NOT, in fact, the *constitutional* aristocracy—although it may, in theory, be considered so. The constitutional aristocracy is that group of distinguished individuals who actually rule the State by virtue of superior ability or superior fortune.

True, power is usually the accompaniment of high descent and wealth combined. But it is never the accompaniment of high descent only; and the failure of the statutes of entail to insure the transmission of landed property from father to son in England, and the consequent repeated extinction of aristocratic families, and their replacement by new blood, proves beyond all question that the hereditary principle is not in itself sufficient to absorb and consolidate into one legal power the "four natural aristocracies."

If opportunity be afforded me I shall hereafter enter more fully into this matter. I shall now briefly examine the remaining portions of Mr. Justice Dickinson's pamphlet.

The qualifications proposed for the attainment of the dignity of a baronet, cannot, in reason, be objected to. I will take for granted that baronetcies would not be conferred upon needy, or stupid, or time-serving people; and if personal distinctions are to be bestowed, they could not be better distributed than among those wealthy landowners whose energy and patient labour has laid, or may lay, the broad foundations of their own fortunes, and of the prosperity and greatness of their country, or among those other members of the community whose services to the state, in any other capacity, are known to, and acknowledged by their fellow-men.

But I very much question whether the institution of the order would, as the Judge hopes, have the effect of attracting wealthy persons in England, or persons of aristocratic family, to settle amongst us. To purchase landed property and found a family *in England* is, I grant, an object of ambition to men who have raised themselves to affluence by their own exertions. But to leave the scene of their successful labours—to abandon the homes they have created in their native land—to make a voyage to the antipodes, when advanced in years, and surrounded by sons and daughters who have been brought up in the lap of luxury, and who, having means, *have also prospects at home*—and this for the sake of a mere title of honour, which could only be transmitted to one of their sons, and would be unaccompanied by any inherent or exclusive advantages to the person seeking it—is quite another thing.

The younger sons of such men might be induced to come to the colony with such an object in view; but not so long as they saw their way to anything respectable at home. Expatriation is no trifle. It is only *needy* men who ever voluntarily abandon their native land. By needy men I mean not only men without money or friends, but all men whose spirit is above their circumstances, and whose ambition exceeds their present or prospective means of gratifying it. Such men settle in new countries; men well off in the world do not, and never will. It is not in the nature of things. *Ubi bene, ibi patria.*

Nor would many scions of illustrious houses care to leave their beds of down to rough it permanently in the bush. But even were it otherwise, I am not quite sure that a "sprig of nobility" necessarily makes the best stuff for a colonist. The inference to be drawn from experience is rather the other way. In England, as we know, noble families constantly degenerate, and we see the high places in almost every walk of life occupied by the sturdy sons of the people, whose inherent virtue and hard industry has enabled them to eclipse and to distance those who were born, perchance, greatly their superiors in station, and who had means and appliances in abundance to enable them to maintain that superiority, which, nevertheless, they have forfeited.

Of course, there are bright exceptions; but the exceptions only serve the more strongly to illustrate the rule. Out of the many thousand individuals of patrician blood in England, how many men are there distinguished above the herd, in science or in literature, in arts or in arms, in legislation, in oratory, in farming, or even in fox hunting? Certainly not one in a hundred.

I have no objection to the "sons of dukes and barons" emigrating to these colonies. Let them come, and welcome. The more, the merrier. But I have no preference for them over those who have been well designated nature's noblemen.

No! If we are to have an aristocracy, let it be one of home growth; let it be an Australian aristocracy. Let it be an aristocracy of virtue—an aristocracy of talent—an aristocracy of public worth. Let us not look to the accidental distinction which attaches to the son of a peer, as the germ and stem of Australian nobility. Let us look rather to our own inherent qualities—to those qualities which have raised us from a handful of helots to the rank of a great people: a people limited indeed in numbers now, but great in resources—great in political importance—great in commercial standing great in all the characteristics which must ensure the attainment, in the fulness of time, of glorious independence and sovereignty.

Then, if it be expedient to establish distinctions amongst us, in God's name, be they established. But let them be the reward of merit, not the claim of birth. Let them be the spontaneous growth of our own soil—let them owe their origin to ourselves alone—let them be the free gift of the people to those who have best served the interests, and best promoted the glory of their country.

A MAN OF LETTERS.

ON THE SUPERFICIAL PRODUCTION OF GOLD, OXIDE OF TIN, &c., OR ALLUVIAL METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS.

By E. Hopkins, C.E., F.G.S.

(From the Mining Almanac.)

It is well known that the largest proportion of gold is obtained from rivers and superficial deposits, in granitic districts. The quantity extracted from veins is comparatively small, less pure, and depreciating both in quality and quantity at moderate depths. Gold is always found in its metallic state, almost pure in alluvial deposits, but more or less alloyed when found in veins with other metals and minerals.

Primary rocks, composed of quartz and felspar, with a grey base, approaching to the character of porphyry, saturated with decomposed felspar, containing an excess of potash, with a small proportion of silica in solution, will, by time, produce a metallic efflorescence on the surface, and also fine crystals in fissures, and still more beautiful crystals in vacuities within the rocks. This variety of granite is more subject to form veins than the superficial production by decomposition. Gold and silver and other metals least subject to oxidation, are commonly seen in a state of superficial efflorescence on the surface, and minute crevices of metalliferous rocks; so identical is the general appearance and the action of this metallic growth to that observed on the face of the negative plate of a battery immersed in a metallic solution, as to render the analogy complete. The gold obtained from the washings at the foot of auriferous mountains is generally produced in this manner—that is, not from veins, but from a superficial efflorescence of oxidated part of the crystalline mass. I have already alluded in my work on this subject to the slow chemical process which is constantly going on in all *moist* crystalline rocks, and that this perpetual action in the subterranean base gives rise to disturbances in the rocky structure, and also new production of metals, or rather causing a change from the fluid disseminated state to that of the aggregated crystalline solid state.

These metals, during the act of their new formation, are again subject to become alloyed, or mineralized, by other elements, according to their respective degrees of affinity and local circumstances. Gold and platina are little affected, but tin is subject to oxidation; their respective degrees of purity indicate the character of the mode of production. This process of perpetual change in the mineral kingdom is as constant as the action of the sap in the growth of vegetation. The surface of the auriferous granitics of South America and the Isthmus of Panama, especially those varieties subject to decompose in spherical exfoliation, show this effect in a very remarkable manner. In depth we find the uniform crystalline structure, which, by fine grinding and washing, produces but a mere trace of a yellow tinge of gold; as we ascend, the crystalline aggregation passes, by an almost imperceptible gradation, into a kind of globular structure, like a coarse conglomerate; the respective nucleus of each centre of attraction becomes denser and harder than the parent rock by the concentration of the surrounding silica, like the formation of flints in chalk. Each nucleus becomes enveloped by a series of concentric envelopes, which enclose, as this structural change approaches towards the surface of the rock, an efflorescence of ferruginous mineral, containing gold in minute crystals and in grains. These grey compact silicious centres are called by the native goldwashers in South America the "madres," or mother of the gold, as without these rounded nodules they seldom find sufficient gold in the debris to make it worthy of the labour of washing. The gold, as already noted, is in such a minute state of dissemination in the uniform crystalline base, as to make it almost difficult to detect the mere trace of it; but in the oxidated and decomposed crust the metals become aggregated to different centres, and form into grains, easily detected by the ordinary washing process. The terms *mines* and gold *ores* are extremely inappropriate to such deposits.

The stony nuclea, as well as the concentric rings, are completely deprived of their original auriferous contents by this process of internal aggregation. I have many specimens from gold workings of the above character. After these oxidated crusts are brought down by the torrents and washed away from the foot, or from the ravines of such mountains, the goldwashers must remove to other localities, or wait a few years until this slow process of nature supplies them with a fresh crop, as they know to their cost that it would be useless to penetrate into the hard rock in search of the metal, as it must have a surface, vacuity, or a fissure for its formation. Friable granites are exceedingly productive of alluvial deposits. A great portion of the green carbonates and oxides of copper are produced by a similar process in felspathic rocks. These kind of formations are very prevalent in the south temperate zone, and more common than the veinous sulphurets. The bog iron ore is of the same origin, and also the mamillated peroxides of iron deposits, observed as incrustations of the argillaceous series. The gold deposits of California are precisely of the same character, the quantity of the available gold being limited to the amount of the decomposed debris accumulated in the ravines. I know of no primary rocks of the above composition of quartz and felspar, and the friable ferruginous granites with bright yellow mica, but what contain gold.

Gold and tin, if not embodied or overpowered by strong polar substances, such as sulphurets of iron, copper, or other compounds of similar polar tendency, remain in the crystalline base in the disseminated state, they crystallize or effloresce towards the surface. If silicates happen to be in excess, they will produce a fissile structure, and the longitudinal action generated by which causes tension, and consequently, a series of transverse fractures will take place; the surface of these internal planes becomes gradually coated by the metals the rock may contain, and thus forms veins. But if felspar happens to be the predominating ingredient, and this strongly saturated with iron, or any other substance susceptible of rapid oxidation, or, if the compound be very friable, the exfoliated decomposition will ensue, the free silica aggregate into centres, the felspar is reduced into clay, the metal collects into grains, disintegration takes place, and the thin, loose, friable surface is gradually washed into ravines; the heavier substances fall to the bottom, and accumulate in pools and other parts of the stream presenting the greatest resistance, whilst the lighter particles are washed away by the torrent. Such is the general character of the deposits of the gold and tin stream washings. These deposits are, therefore, the product of friable metalliferous rocks, and not derived from lodes, the metallic contents of which can only become available by this process of slow decomposition. The value of these deposits depends on the superficial extent of the metalliferous rocks falling towards the head of the ravine, and the level of the plains, to receive the accumulations of centuries. It will be easily conceived, that works of discovery, carried into the hard crystalline base, *beyond the deposit*, in such rocks, must prove fruitless; and if such explorations be carried on by men who have no other knowledge to guide them underground than the occasional specks of mineral in the rocks, priany quartz, &c., their reports would be "kindly and promising" until doomsday, and, consequently, an immense capital would be wasted away in unprofitable works, and which has been the case in almost every gold-working carried on by Europeans.

Gold has been often found in the tin streams of Cornwall, and is frequently associated with the oxides of this metal in the schoralaceous granites, and also in the ravines intersecting the ferrofelspathis rocks of Scotland; in every case it is found accompanied and often attached to the surface of yellow ferruginous quartz. This quartzose compound is easily recognised by those who have studied geology in the works of nature, or those who know the product of rocks from their structure and composition—the true science of geology applied to mines. When the gold was discovered in the streams of Ballin Valley, in the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, almost the whole population of the neighbourhood flocked, like the Californians, to gather so rich a harvest, and actually neglected at the time the produce of their fields. Stream-works were established, and continued for a few years, and the products left a surplus over expenditure, and some large lumps were found. This, however, was soon lost, as well as another capital added to it, owing to the mistaken notion of the existence of a *mother lode*, whence it was supposed the fine deposit of gold came from.

The best miners of the old school were consulted, and encouraged this idea; the solid mass was soon intersected by numerous trenches, levels, shafts, &c.; every quartz string was driven through, under the impression of finding the grand source of this wealth, but of no avail; with the exception of occasional grains in vacuities or joints, nothing was found worthy of notice, and the undertaking was abandoned. Yet these same valleys still furnish a small amount of gold annually, and will continue so to do whilst the granitic domes remain subject to decomposition.

The Cornish miner, more especially in the stanniferous districts of Cornwall, is getting now so well acquainted with the character of the crystalline rocks, that he knows from mere appearance of a specimen what kind of granite will produce tin. Schorl appears to be an essential ingredient, or, at all events, a constant associate of the oxide of tin.

Near St. Austell, Dartmoor, and the Land's End, the oxide of tin is in some places so much disseminated through the schorlaceous granite as to render it worth quarrying for the extraction of the tin. All the metals that are found in this disseminated state are, as above noted, always more pure than when they are found in veins. Those elements which produce joints and fractures, and the formations of veins in the crystalline base, effect the accumulation of the metals in the recesses, at the expense of a considerable amount of alloy of mineralizing substances, such as iron pyrites, the arseniate pyrites, &c.; consequently, metals obtained from veins are never so pure as those procured from the decomposition of metalliferous rocks; when dispersed in the latter, they are comparatively unalloyed. It is important to bear this constantly in mind.

The stanniferous, like the auriferous rocks, are often very friable, and subject to disintegration; the felspar decomposes into clay, according to the character of its component parts, an exfoliated oxidated crust is formed, which is gradually washed down to the ravines, where the several substances are deposited according to their respective gravity—the oxide of tin, being the heaviest, will occupy the lowest beds in each accumulation. There was a time when miners did fancy that these alluvial deposits of minerals came from lodes, and geologists considered lodes as volcanic productions, but, fortunately for our industrial science, such erroneous notions are now almost matters of history. Some vain attempts have been made to determine the age of this superficial detritus of stream tin and its associated gravels but to no purpose; it is like that undefined and improper term, *tertiary*—it belongs to all ages.

Sometimes we find the tin-stone pebbles, the comminuted quartz grains, and the oxide of tin, left behind on the parent rock, and the decomposed felspar washed away, and this covering becomes so thick as to prevent farther decomposition.

In the Indian Archipelago the same phenomena occur, especially in the island of Banca. This island, with its ridges, conforms in its direction to the Asiatic ranges of mountains, and is composed principally of granite, both ferruginous and schorlaceous—the predominance of the former giving it a general red colour. The oxide of tin is disseminated more or less throughout the schorlaceous granite, and is found in beds at the foot of the granitic range, either immediately under the surface, or at no great distance below it—the greatest accumulations are mostly found in low situations near the schorlaceous ridges. These deposits are composed of clay of various colours, from pure white to yellow and red. The most productive beds of tin ore have been found near the central parts of the peninsula, at the junction of the districts of Sungiebulu, Klabbet, and Tengâ.

The lowest bed is generally of the purest white colour, very light, and adheres strongly to the tongue, like pure clay, on which the ores of tin are deposited in layers differing in richness and extent, according to the locality and the quality of the parent rock. Sometimes the tin is found dispersed through the whole of the bed, commencing immediately under the soil, and increasing in quantity towards the bottom. The schorl *in* the granite is often seen in black strings, intersecting each other at different angles, and also in elegant needle-form crystals adhering to the fragments of quartz, and likewise disseminated through the quartz in minute rhomboidal crystals, which renders the granitic mass loose and friable. In some parts the minute particles of schorl are barely perceptible; in other portions this substance is uniformly mixed throughout the stone; and again, the granite changes into a different compound, in which schorl cannot be detected.

In all the stanniferous granitic rocks the mica is but sparingly distributed, the admixture being quartz, felspar, and schorl in variable proportions. The exfoliated beds formed by decomposition *in situ*, on the surface of the granite, consist of fragments of quartz and felspar, with small particles of schorl, and the ore of tin. Sometimes coarse fragments of decomposed granite are seen with breccia, through which the oxide of tin is disseminated. The *productiveness of the deposits of the valleys gradually diminish as the acclivity of the hill increases*, similar to that already noted in gold washings, and thus plainly shows the origin of these alluvial metallic deposits. All persons engaged in such works should never forget this most important fact in alluvial deposits. These superficial processes of decomposition and deposit are constantly going on in every region on the face of the earth where the primary rocks are exposed to the atmosphere.

ON GOLD DEPOSITS AND WASHINGS.

By Jose E. Cliffe, M.D., F.G.S.

(From the Mining Almanac.)

Gold, from being found in its metallic state, is always, even to those acquainted with finding it in its deposits, a subject of much exaggeration, to many times its real amount; and even to the well-informed, the mind willingly deceives itself as to the real quantity, and no approximations are admitted to be correct, except the real one of its actual weight.

Brazil, Mexico, some parts of North America, Borneo, and other places, have had their day; their riches were, for a time, equal to what California *may* produce; but the very different circumstances which existed in those countries when gold was discovered, prevented, from their little intercourse with the civilized world, the fame of their wealth preceding the actual produce of it being brought to market. Africa is known to contain great diluvial deposits of gold, and probably also rich veins, but its pestiferous climate has hitherto prevented the *splendacious* descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race from working, and proving this fact; yet the gold received from Africa annually amounts to $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons by weight, and this under the disadvantageous mode of solitary workings, in a climate where Nature supplies man's wants, and they are but few, and gold is produced as wanted for extraneous luxuries; and this by a people so well known, as the African race now are, to abominate continuous labour.

Gold will be found here (California) in the four following conditions, that seem to identify it in all other countries. Gold and platina, not being oxidable in Nature's laboratory (the earth), are exceptions to the other metals, whose ores exist under circumstances that have no bearing to gold, stream tin excepted.

1st. The *diluvial deposits* are found in the beds of streams and valleys, and occasionally, where obstructions have occurred, to a limited height on the higher lands in the neighbourhood of rivers, embedded in gravel and the debris of rocks, and continuous as regards the quality of the gold, and frequently as regards the given contents per cubic fathom. These, in most cases, from the greater facility of working, have been the most productive, and have more frequently enriched the miner, as little machinery is requisite, and the simple materials required for forming an establishment are easily procured, and the returns are also quick; and, everything being required for temporary purposes, are cheaply moved as the gold becomes exhausted.

2nd. Veins and beds, which are generally found to exist in mountains of secondary height, but parallel to the great meridional range of the continent; the working of these requires machinery of various kinds—pumps, stamps, large amounts of iron, powder, &c.; in fact, they are intended to be permanent establishments, and require a certain outlay before the expected profits can arise; yet, at the same time, if rich, they are generally of a very temporary nature, as a few years' continued labour exhausts the productive parts of the veins, and it is now well known, in the majority of gold veins, that, at very moderate depths, the gold gradually and regularly diminishes in quantity; in some cases it improves slightly in quality, yet, at last, the gold produced is much too dear for the market prices. The history of old gold mines does not prove the veins are entirely exhausted, only that the gold exists in such small quantities per cubic fathom of the gangue, that a graduated increasing loss arises upon each ounce of gold produced, from the increased expense of going deeper.

3rd. Gold is also found overlaying the diluvial deposits in the recent earthy matter, and is slowly and gradually brought into the valleys and streams by the action of rain, torrents of water, &c.: in the neighbourhood of lodes and beds (auriferous) they frequently are very rich, and in many cases have led to the discoveries of important mines, as the once far-famed Gongo Soco, of Brazil. Frequently, however, this gold is the mere concentration of many ages, by the action of water on earthy and ferruginous soils, which, for hundreds of miles contain traces of gold throughout, but so small a per-centage per ton, that by no known process of extraction can it be made available for industrial purposes. Some of the states of North America, Mexico, Vaxaca, and Brazil are so situated; the object in these countries not being to find where gold exists, but where gold exists in quantities sufficient to repay the labour expended in bringing it into a saleable condition, with a present or prospective hope of bunches.

4th. The last gold which is usually found is a portion which exists in worked diluvial and alluvial deposits, but, from imperfections in working or washing, a portion escapes, and, from its specific gravity, it soon settles in the earthy contents of the workings and the rivers, and as the earthy matter is annually washing away, whilst most of the gold remains, after a lapse of time, it is frequently found to be more or less profitable to a hard-working class, whose labour is the last vestige of the golden dreams of the once far-famed El Dorado.

It is much to be regretted that, in this age of machinery, nothing of consequence has been done for the gold-finder in facilitating the separation of gold from earthy matter with less loss than is now generally known; the various amalgamating apparatus are too tedious for poor ores, and unnecessary for rich ones; yet from the well-known simple affinity of mercury with gold, and its readiness of action, we trust something will be done, as earthy matter containing from 10 to 200 grains of gold, by weight, per ton of earth, unless water is abundant, will frequently not pay for washing, and the loss more than is generally supposed. A ton of earth contains, by weight, more than fourteen millions of grains; and to gather together any two pennyweights of gold out of this quantity, and a part of it in an impalpable powder, it requires no stretch of the imagination to suppose some is swept away by the action of water, and the small stones, mud, and clay.

A great mistake frequently exists in gold districts upon finding a rich spot; the whole area of the country is at once supposed to be equally rich; of course time soon shows the fallacy of this belief.

It has been generally found that, at a distance from the mountains in which the auriferous streams arise, there is a point in which the gold is nearly an impalpable dust; that, going up the stream, it sensibly increases, in laminated particles, and increases gradually in coarseness, till the gold is found with its natural roughness and points, as if fresh broken from its matrix. Larger pieces occur, even to many pounds in weight; as also pieces are found containing portions of the matrix, thus occasionally enabling the shrewd observer to form a good guess of the neighbourhood in which to look for mines with some hopes of success.

Few, comparatively speaking, have enriched themselves by gold finding: the very circumstance of finding money excites to extravagance.

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SYDNEY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

The anniversary meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening, pursuant to adjournment, in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street.

The Lord Bishop of Sydney, president of the Society, took the chair shortly after seven o'clock. On the platform we observed the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, the Chief Justice, the Archdeacon of Cumberland, Robert Campbell, Esq., M.C., the Rev. R. Allwood, &c., &c.

The attendance, we regret to say, was not numerous, and considerable delay took place before the business of the evening commenced. Shortly before eight o'clock, however, the Right Rev. President opened the meeting by prayer, according to custom, and then proceeded to address the meeting.

The Lord Bishop: It was a duty devolving upon him to offer a few observations on the business which was to be brought before them that evening. These observations would, however, be very few, for as the report would show, the business transactions of the Society were very limited, compared with what he hesitated not to say they ought to be. The operations of the Society during the past year had been few in number, but though this was the case, the importance of those operations must not be overlooked by the true friends of the Church. The objects of this Society were four-fold, first, the erection of churches; second, the establishment of clergymen; third, the foundation of schools in connection with the Established Church of England; and, fourthly the distribution of books, which should, from the instruction and information they would afford, excite a Christian and religious feeling, throughout this community. With regard to the latter object, he could speak from personal knowledge of the good which had been effected. Though their Society in its exertions during the last year had met with but little success in the erection of church buildings and establishing clergy in the various districts of the country, yet in the distribution of books—of the Bible, it had done much, and he earnestly hoped that even this limited amount of good would induce the friends of the Church to give the Society the means to extend its sphere of usefulness far beyond what the contributions of last year afforded. It was with regret—with deep regret, that he felt himself compelled to say, that there seemed to exist a want of energy amongst the members of the Church. A deficiency in that conviction of the truth of Christian principle which ought to prevail. He saw this, and was sorry to say it, in high places. Those who had influence, who had wealth, who had power, were tardy in affording to the church that support which he believed their own conscience told them she demanded at their hands. There was an apathetic feeling with regard to the church—a disposition to neglect that duty to religion which was paid to all human ordinances. There was a forgetfulness of the fact, that from him to whom five talents had been given, five would be required, as much as that one talent would be required for the one only talent that had been given. It was, he repeated, with deep regret that he made these remarks, but he felt it his duty to do so. If there were not something of this apathy existing they would not find this Society, formed for the express purpose of promoting that Christian knowledge which is the light and glory of the world, neglected as it seemed now to be. He believed that this apathy did not arise from any decay of religious principles, or of attachment to their glorious Church. On the contrary he was fully convinced that a very large amount of deep and devoted attachment to the Church of England existed in the colony, and that the love and veneration they felt for that Church need only to be excited properly, and that it would then find full developement in the works which it was the end and object of this Society to promote. He would now call on the Reverend Secretary of the Society to read the Report and the letter he had addressed to the Committee.

The Rev. G. F. Macarthur then read the Report, and also the Bishop's letter, both of which follow.

REPORT FOR 1851.

The Managing Committee, in entering upon the 16th Annual Report of the Sydney Diocesan Society, regret that they have not been placed in a position by the Churchmen of this diocese to complete various projects of usefulness which have occupied their attention during the past year.

Your Committee cannot but feel thankful that there is a large amount of exertion being used in the several parishes and districts of the diocese; but although this testifies most pleasingly to the fact that there is a noble desire to perpetuate the Church's ordinances influencing the members of the Church in *particular* localities, yet there is little recognition of that enlarged and Christian principle whereby we learn to look, not every man to his own things, but also to the things of others. Appendix No. III. shows the truth of these observations; we there find only two instances this year where the general wants of the Church throughout the diocese were considered to be of sufficient importance to justify the remittance of contributions from parochial sources. With these preliminary observations your Committee proceed to render an account of their stewardship during 1851.

CLERGY.

Your Committee have on this occasion better reason to enter upon the subject of providing additional clergymen, inasmuch as it has been their privilege to promote this all-important work. By saving the expense of an office-keeper your Committee have been enabled since October 1st, 1851, to appropriate the sum hitherto paid for his services towards the stipend of a clergyman, who is not in the receipt of any support from the Government. Under this division of the Report it will also be proper to mention, that owing to the withdrawal of the Chaplain from Dalinghurst Gaol, consequent upon the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote the usual salary, a most important portion of the Church's work was left wholly unprovided for. The Lord Bishop stated to your Committee the great difficulty with which he had to contend, when it was resolved to appropriate a grant of fifty pounds (£50) per annum, as part maintenance for a Catechist, whose duty it should be to instruct the unfortunate prisoners confined in that gaol. At a later period of the year the Lord Bishop brought the state of the prisoners at Cockatoo Island, also the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum, and the Female Refuge, under the notice of your Committee, when it was determined that twenty pounds (£20) should be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop, in order to enable him to employ a second Catechist, whose duty it should be to afford religious instruction to the prisoners at Cockatoo Island, on every Sunday and Friday, also at other times to the inmates of the Benevolent Asylum and Female Refuge. It has become the painful duty of your Committee to record the deaths of two much respected clergymen, whom the Divine Head of the Church has called from their spheres of labour—the Reverend Thomas Wall Bodenham—late chaplain to immigrants, who was for some time the secretary of this Society; and the Rev. George Edward Gregory, late minister of St. John's, Canbury: Mr. Gregory was actively engaged in the zealous discharge of the duties of his sacred office, when in making an attempt to cross a flooded stream he was drowned.

The following appointments have been made during 1851.

The Rev. John C. Grylls, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Sydney, having returned from leave of absence; the Rev. George F. Macarthur has been appointed to St. Mark's Church, Alexandria North, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Henry Cary; the Rev. Thomas H. Wilkinson has been appointed to St. John's Church, Canbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. George E. Gregory; the Rev. Henry Elliott, to the Albury District; the Rev. John D. Merewether, to the Edward River District; the Rev. H. A. Palmer, to Christchurch, Sofala; and the Rev. Charles F. D. Priddle, Curate of St. James', as Acting Chaplain to Immigrants. The Rev. William B. Clarke, having obtained leave of absence in order to undertake, at the request of the Government, an important scientific survey, the Rev. Elijah Smith, who arrived in the Diocese in the month of July, has been appointed to officiate at St. Thomas', Willoughby, during his absence. Mr. Clarke officiates during his travels wherever he finds it practicable.

The following Ordinations were held during 1851—

The Rev. William J. M. Hillyar, B.A., admitted to the Holy Order of Priests on   1851.

Mr. Henry Alfred Palmer, admitted to that of Deacon a   1851.

CHURCHES.

Only in one case have your Committee been enabled to vote money in aid of this object. At Appin, the members of the Church of England exerted themselves in a very commendable way to effect certain necessary improvements in their Parish Church. Your Committee felt the greater pleasure in being able to assist in the work, because they found that the population was in a great part composed of those who were in possession of very scanty means.

In consequence of the very unsettled state of the colony, owing to the gold discoveries, your Committee anticipate that considerable difficulty will be felt before the several churches now in course of erection can be completed. Yet with all this discouragement, there are to be found cases where the settled determination of the people to complete the House of God has induced them to use every effort to prevent the progress of the works being retarded for want of funds.

Your Committee cannot conclude this section of their Report without expressing their heartfelt thankfulness for the liberality which has been extended to this Diocese, during the past year, by the Parent Societies. The venerable "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" voted the sum of *One Thousand Pounds* (£1000), to be applied, whenever required, to the erection of St. Andrew's Cathedral. In addition to this munificent vote, the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" voted *Five Hundred Pounds* (£500) per annum for three years, in order to meet certain engagements previously contracted in the furtherance of Church Institutions in this Diocese, as well as to aid the Lord Bishop in other efforts to propagate the gospel amongst us.

SCHOOLS.

Under the head of Schools there is, indeed, a great deal in which your Committee would refer with feelings of thankfulness. Amidst much opposition the Church of England Schools have gained for themselves a high place in the estimation of the people: notwithstanding the very great difficulties which have been felt in securing a sufficient supply of competent teachers. The gold fields have been a temptation too great for several of our masters to resist; now, more than ever, has the office of the parish schoolmaster become one of trial; requiring great self-denial, and the absence of desire for temporary gain or worldly applause. Your Committee have voted grants, either in money or books, to Schools in the following places: Pennant Hills; St. George's Parish; Menangle (Camden side); The Oaks; Brownlow Hill; Chippendale; Bungonia; and Jacqua. From the official returns furnished up to December 31, 1851, it appears that their is an actual daily attendance of 3103 children who are receiving a sound secular and religious education through the instrumentality of those Church Schools in this diocese which receive aid from the Government. Your Committee desire to impress upon those who are interested in the cause of Christian education that the above is the actual daily attendance, and not the total number of children who receive education at these schools. The actual daily attendance was found during 1850 to be "between one-third and one-fourth less than the number on the books"; so that taking this same proportion for 1851, it would shew that as there is an actual attendance every day of 3103 children, there must be somewhere about 4000 children under education. Besides these there are numbers who receive a sound education in those Church of England schools which are not upon the Government list.

The subscribers will be gratified to learn that at the Anual Meeting of the city and suburban schools, held at St James' Church, on Trinity Tuesday last, no less than 1667 children were present. The various schools sent up their scholars in the following numbers.

Parochial Schools:—St. Andrew's, 285; St. James', 471; St. Philip's, 200; Christ Church, 319; Holy Trinity, 89; Paddington, 40; Darlinghurst, 38; St. Philip's Grammar School, 40; St. James' ditto, 33; School of Industry, 46; 11th Regimental School, 56.

Your Committee have appended to this Report some useful and interesting information derived from the Census Tables, which were set forth by authority during the past year, and which show the statistical position of the Church of England in the colony.

BOOKS.

Much inconvenience has been felt by your Committee during the past year, in consequence of the delay which has taken place in the transmission of orders from England. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a recurrence of such a succession of disappointments as your Committee have experienced. The Book Sales for 1851 have only been small, on account of the very limited stock in hand. At least £100 more would have been realised if the books had been received within a reasonable time. Your Committee were glad to find by the last Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, that the circulation of their publications during 1850, had been no less than—

Holy Bibles	140,775
New Testaments	79,977
Common Prayer Books	298,707
Books and Tracts	3,446,038
Total	3,965,497

Grants of books have been made by your Committee for circulation in the Murrumbidgee, Tumut, and Albury districts; sets of books to be used by the officiating Minister during Divine Service have been also granted to Gundagai, Wagga Wagga, the Tumut, Albury, and Sofala. The Infirmary, the Benevolent Asylum, and the Gaol at Darlinghurst, have also received grants of books for the use of their respective inmates. With reference to this last establishment your Committee addressed a respectful letter to the Government, urging the importance of providing against the great injury the prisoners had sustained in consequence of the withdrawal of the Chaplain, and suggesting that a supply of instructive books would, to a certain extent, lessen the evil which had resulted from the absence of any responsible religious instructor. Your Committee are gratified in being able to state that the sum of £25 has been voted by the Council for this purpose. Connected with the subject of book circulation, it is gratifying to find that the establishment of a district depository in connection with the Queanbeyan Parochial Association was soon followed by a corresponding arrangement being effected with the Marsfield Parochial Association at Parramatta. A supply of £15 worth of books was made to that Association upon the same conditions as to Queanbeyan, namely, "that annual or half-yearly accounts be rendered and remittances made, of all sales effected, the proceeds to be again returned in such publications as the Association may select."

The amount of Invoices received during 1851 is only £36 14s 1d, whilst the sum due to your Committee by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for remittances made to England, was on December 31, 1851, £228 9s 2d.

Your Committee cannot conclude this Report without expressing the great gratification which they have felt in celebrating the third Jubilee of the Venerable "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The amount raised in this diocese has not been published in consequence of several of the collections not having as yet come to hand. The sum raised in this diocese, in aid of the Jubilee Fund, may be stated as being about £350, exclusive of £481 6s 4d which was raised on Whit Sunday, 1849, and is still available to promote the object for which it was originally intended, namely, "the Extension of the Colonial Episcopate." The contributions to the Jubilee Fund will be remitted immediately upon the receipt of the collections from the various churches, and will be accounted for in your Committee's Report for 1852.

To the Rev. G. F. Macarthur, and G. R. Hirst, Esq., Secretaries to the Diocesan Committee,

Sydney, 13th February, 1852.

Sirs,—In compliance with the request of the Standing Committee, conveyed to me in your letter of the 7th instant, I have pleasure in continuing, for their information, the journal of my proceedings, which had been previously brought down to the end of the year 1850. On reviewing the course of my employment during 1851, although I have not been stationary or inactive, yet have so few events occurred of marked importance in the history of the Church, that my Report, as I sensibly feel, can scarcely be made deserving of the attention of the Committee. Passing, therefore, hastily over the record of my own engagements, I shall endeavour in some degree to render it valuable as affording a foundation for such observations as in the course of my progress I have been led to make on subjects connected with the welfare of the Church and the extension of religion. It is possible that some advantage may hereafter arise from having these observations preserved permanently on record. During the early part of 1851, I remained uninterruptedly in Sydney; not wishing to enter upon any other engagements until the arrangements connected with the purchase and outfit of the vessel, which it had been determined by the Board of Missions should be purchased and presented to the Bishop of New Zealand, should be completed. This having been effected by the embarkation of the Bishop of Newcastle on Ascension Day (29th May), I was enabled to apply myself to the more immediate affairs of my own diocese. Having therefore issued the usual notices of confirmations to be holden throughout the county of Cumberland, I commenced my visitation on the 14th July, and proceeded to Liverpool, Denham Court, Campbelltown, and Appin, intending from the latter place to proceed through the district of Illawarra. But owing to a heavy fall of rain, on arriving at Broughton's Pass, I found the river so deep and rapid as to render crossing dangerous. For the time, therefore, my progress in that direction being stopped, I turned towards Mulgoa and Penrith; thence to Windsor and Richmond, and down the Hawkesbury to Wiseman's Ferry. I cannot but interrupt these details, for an instant, to record a good work done by this Committee, in providing (jointly with the diocese or Newcastle), during last year, a new boat, for the service of the clergyman stationed here. I looked with some interest on the relics of the old one, which lay on the beach worn out, evidently with hard work. It was originally supplied by the late Church and School Corporation, and has rendered much faithful service, during the years that have since passed by. I had myself, and much more had the clergymen who have successively been resident here, employed the services of this little bark in traversing the river to visit many secluded spots which could not otherwise have been reached, and in offering this last tribute to so useful a servant of the Church, I am happy to think, that (chiefly) through the exertion of this Committee, a successor has been provided, by which I trust the labours of the ministry may be effectively assisted. Hence continuing the series of confirmations at Parramatta and Prospect, I returned to Sydney about the middle of August. On the 23rd of September, I commenced a more distant tour. Proceeding first through Illawarra, which I had previously been compelled to omit, thence by Penrith, where I laid the foundation of a new school-house, to Bathurst, officiating in All Saints' Church, on Sundays the 12th and 26th, and at Kelso on the 19th of October. The interval of nearly three weeks was occupied (so far as the attention due to the wants of the immediate neighbourhood would permit), in collecting and preparing materials and furniture for the church which I purposed to propose the erection of at Sofala, on the Turon, where the assemblage of persons attracted by the discovery of gold was too considerable not to awaken anxiety and to call forth my best exertions for their welfare. To this place I proceeded on the 31st October, and remained until the 13th November. On the 5th, at six in the morning, the erection of the first support of the Church took place. On Sunday, the 9th, so much progress had been made that with the aid of a few temporary seats accommodation was afforded within the building for more than 200 persons; and others, approaching to 100 in number, remained without, but quite within hearing of the services. The Prayers were read, morning and afternoon, by the Rev. H. A. Palmer, who had arrived here with me to be placed in charge of this singularly constituted Church; and the sermons were preached by myself. On the 13th the Church was again opened, with evidences of a much nearer approach towards completion; the communion table, with its covering of purple, the chancel rails, the font, and pulpit, being all arranged in their proper places. As the only formal consecration which seemed appropriate for a building of such a temporary construction, I placed upon the ridge over the east end the symbol of the cross, declaring the place to be set apart for the worship and service of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; which was then proceeded with. On this occasion I preached (Mark xv. 25), and administered the Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, as the fittest and most solemn inauguration of this holy place — the first which was ever reared in that remote, and until lately almost unheard of wilderness. With regret I witnessed a very small attendance on this occasion, contrary to the expectation which I had indulged, that it was of such a character as would infuse ardour into even the coldest heart, and impel every one belonging to the Church of England, not hindered by insuperable impediment, to take part in a solemnity upon which every one engaged in it must to the end of his life look back with a feeling of religious awe and thankfulness. But we must not expect a too speedy growth of religious feeling among a people too generally untaught and untrained to value such impressions. We have done much through the divine goodness in arresting the profanation of the Sabbath by the continuance of labour in search for gold. But the employment itself, as I had reason to fear, is not one which tends to spiritualize the mind, or to create a feeling of the superior value of things eternal above those which are of the earth earthly; and therefore having sown the seed, we must wait with patience the arrival of a season when the fruits of godliness and devotion will be rendered in more abundant measure. Proceeding on my way I reached Mudgee; thence visiting in company with the Rev. James Gunther the region of Louisa Creek and the Meroo, where much gold has been found. The assemblage of persons employed in search of it was rather considerable; but I had no means of doing more on the instant than to mark the site for a future church, and have since placed the district under charge of Mr. Gunther, whose zealous feelings and habits of activity will enable him, I trust, to render most important services (although they can be but occasional) to those far remote members of our one body. Crossing the country I came to Wellington; but finding the neighbourhood so dispeopled by numerous removals to the gold districts as not to afford a field for any important exertion at present, I proceeded onward, purposing to reach Ophir, another of the gold-producing regions. But, owing to misinformation as to the distance, and the state of the roads, being unable to accomplish the journey, I rested at Orange, and on Sunday, 23rd November, officiated to a large respectable congregation in the Court House. Here I remained a day or two, hoping to collect together some well-wishers to the cause of religion and morals, who would combine for the erection of a church and stationing of a clergyman here, where both are much needed. But the effort was ineffectual. No such disposition manifested itself, and no meeting could be held. Passing over the remainder of my journey more rapidly on paper than could be accomplished over a country for the most part very rugged, and under constant exposure to heat, which within my knowledge had seldom if ever been exceeded, I may state that the course was first to Carcoar, where I preached on the 30th November, thence across the country to the Lachlan, which there was some difficulty in crossing, the stream being so deep as to run through the carriage; afterwards by the stations of Mr. Scarr, Mr. Millbrook Marsh, and Mr. Taafe, to the Melbourne road near Gundagai. At the latter place I rested some days, preparing the candidates who presented themselves for Confirmation, and officiating on Sunday, the 7th of December, but having no better place for the celebration of God's worship than the best inn's best room. On the 14th, preached at Wagga Wagga. Thence proceeded through the Billabong country towards Moulamein, and after a fatiguing journey, and having been forced to spend one night in the open air, reached Mr. Kennedy's station. Here I was joined by the Rev. J. D. Merewether, the clergyman who has been placed in charge of the western portion of the Murrumbidgee District, and for the purpose of holding personal communication with whom I was principally directing my steps to Moulamein. Having therefore accomplished my chief object, and finding there was no other which urgently required my attendance in that thinly-inhabited quarter, I determined to proceed no further in this direction, and turned back towards Albury. Here, after encountering many difficulties, and spending another night under the canopy of heaven, we arrived on the 27th, and on the following day (28th December) I preached in the Court-house, and there also confirmed several and administered the Holy Communion—not, I must avow, without some painful feelings at the want of suitableness in the place and in the arrangements. But there was no alternative; and my reliance, under God, is upon the Committee established here to collect and apply contributions for erecting a church and providing a stipend for the clergyman. The Rev. H. Elliott is stationed here, and assisted me on this occasion. Thence I bent my course homeward by Mullinjandra, Tarcutta, and Gundagai. At the latter place, I rested and officiated again, and this time more commodiously, in a building now vacant which had formerly been used as a Court House. The forwardness of persons here to attend the confirmation, and many of them the Lord's Supper afterwards, was truly encouraging. Of course the office of examining those who desired to be confirmed devolved here, as in other places, upon myself: and I cannot withhold my testimony that more willing minds, or more generally sufficient acquaintance with the design and advantage of the ordinance, I have not met with in any place. The attempt to establish a clergyman here, which was made last year, has failed, owing to causes which it appeared to me might, by the exercise of a little better judgment and more forbearance, have been avoided. But it is my earnest hope that ere long I may be enabled to provide the services of a clergyman for Wagga Wagga, Tumut, and this place unitedly; and may find, on the part of the residents, a disposition by joint contributions to provide for his support. From this point my journey was directed to Sydney; where I arrived in safety after a journey of four months' duration, wanting only four days; and could scarcely return worthy thanks to the Author and Preserver of life for having led me, in perfect health and exemption from every evil accident, through a progress of considerably more than 2000 miles. Having thus submitted to the Committee an outline of the course which my travels during the past year led me over, I will avail myself of this foundation to set forth some remarks which presented themselves to my thoughts during my progress. Beyond the more immediate duties of preaching the words of eternal life in places where except through my coming it could scarcely be ever heard, administering the Holy Sacraments, where, for want of a settled ministry, they would hardly be had, confirming those who are come to years of discretion, and administering according to my engagement, the godly discipline of the Church, great advantage, I believe, both may and does arise from the opportunity thus afforded to a Bishop of acquainting himself with the principal wants and defects prevailing among the members of his flock, and of suggesting the most effectual methods for their removal. It has pressed itself very deeply upon my observation, and has awakened corresponding feelings of regret, that there is at this time an entire cessation of Church-work in all parts of the country through which I have passed; and these, it will be observed, include almost the entire diocese, with the exception of the southern counties, and district of Maneroo. During 1851 not a church was consecrated; and I believe the foundation of one schoolroom only was laid. Two additional clergymen have been ordained, while our existing number has been in the same degree diminished by two deaths. I have therefore returned from this extended survey, with an impression upon my mind, that during twelve months there has been no extension given to the Church; but that it remains in the midst of a vast and growing population, continually more and more unequal, by comparison, to fulfil, among those committed to its charge, the proper object of its institution, "to preach the Gospel to the poor." This discouraging state of spiritual interests can never be removed or remedied, until some higher and more sanctifying influence than they are yet under, shall have impressed upon the minds of Churchmen a deeper sense of the obligation they are under to devote in proportion, according to each man's several ability, a portion of their worldly possessions to provide for the religious wants of the Christian community to which they belong. It must be, moreover, obvious to any one who possesses, and will avail himself of, the opportunities which have fallen to my share of noting how such efforts work when they *are* made, that the great cause of failure is want of combination. Instead of individual self-will, we require a central moving power, wrought by intelligent, zealous, and unprejudiced men, who, taking a view, without favour or affection, of the claims of all will set themselves equitably to disburse, in consideration of the real strength of every such claim, the funds with which they are provided for promoting Christian knowledge, which it is not good for the souls of men to be without. But they *are* in a fearful number of instances, deplorably and fearfully without it. I have seen this with my own eyes. I have ascertained it by my own personal observation. I report it to this Committee, not as meaning to imply that its members, individually and collectively, are not ready and eager to employ their utmost means in promoting the sacred object of imparting such knowledge, far from it; but I express myself in these terms in the hope of attracting attention to the state of things which is rapidly growing up and becoming fixed in this community, in the hope of attracting the attention of those who, if they will, are best able to afford a remedy, men in high station, men of wealth, men of influence, who hear perpetually, and who in their consciences *know* that such a state of things exists, and yet cannot be induced by any remonstrance to remember that this Committee would afford, if it were even moderately supported, the machinery which is required to establish a system of voluntary support for the Church, and in combination with other local associations similar in constitution and design, would maintain that system in activity. In the principal districts where digging for gold is carried on, the Government has voluntarily, and very much to its honour, made a provision out of the produce of the licenses, which enables me at two of those places to station clergymen, and to afford at the others the great blessing and advantage of periodical visits from the ministers of other parishes, so that the multitudes may not be entirely shut out from the sound of the gospel, nor from the administration of its ordinances. In the pastoral districts no corresponding allowance has been established. But, I trust, on a fair and respectful representation being made, the Government will perceive that the principle having been yielded in the one case, there can be no justifiable ground for refusing to yield it in the other. If the rule of equity require that from the produce of the gold revenue provision should be made for the maintenance of clergymen and churches, then, the same rule being applied, the conclusion cannot be resisted, that out of the receipts for *pastoral* licenses, provision should no less be made for the equal benefit of those from whom the *land* revenue is collected. I use the expression *no less*; but in reality the words *much more* would be more appropriate; for it may readily be conceived how much more able the diggers for gold would be to maintain their own clergy, than can be the case with the settlers or squatters in those wide districts over which I have lately passed. The one of these classes is collected in large masses; and these by a very slight effort of combination and liberality might set apart sufficient to provide for a minister whose duties would be confined within a very moderate circuit. But the squatters and their dependants are in a state of the extremest contrast. They form a society (if society it can be called) broken up into mere fragments and infinitesimal atoms. Frequently I have found that where even the best disposition to make a joint contribution prevailed, that disposition was foiled by the physical impossibility of associating together in sufficient numbers to provide an income for a clergyman, without at the same time laying out a field of labour so wide that no one man's bodily powers could be sufficient for its due superintendence. These are conclusions which my extended intercourse with the residents in these districts has led me to arrive at. I will offer no other observation than that such a state of things appears to me to point out plainly what is the duty of the Government which draws so large a revenue from the pastoral population. In aid of the resources which might be afforded from that revenue, augmented as they would be by the private offerings of the people for whose benefit that public grant would be expended, the contributions of this Committee, if it had funds, would come in most appropriately for the promotion of its own peculiar objects—provision for clergyman, churches, schools, and books. These things are all most lamentably required; and as the sin of not providing them must be laid at some one's door, I would earnestly exhort every one to examine for himself whether it can justly be laid at his. In reflecting, as I have done earnestly and incessantly, on the best means of rescuing these dwellers in the wilderness, and their children even more than the parents, from the advances of unbelief and even total ignorance of Christian doctrine, one suggestion has presented itself to my mind which may, I trust, through the Divine blessing, have some tendency to abate the evil of which I am thus apprehensive. The measure I am speaking of is that of publishing periodically, month by month, a collection of four or five short and plain sermons; fitted for the instruction in righteousness of them that have a lodging place in the wilderness. Even there the people that are left of the destroyed may find grace. This design is so far matured that I expect to be prepared for its commencement on Easter Day next ensuing. If it meet with moderate support, and an effective agency can be organized for carrying out the details at a distance, I have no doubt of the practicability of the design; and much hope of its useful effect, provided it can be continued through one or two years at least. The expense need not be very serious if the plan meet with encouragement; and I should with confidence appeal to this Committee to attempt the establishment of a special fund for accomplishing a design from which, without being too sanguine, I trust we may anticipate important benefits. And now there remains but one other subject upon which, though not unaccompanied with sorrowful emotions, I should not hold myself excused, if I did not bestow a few words of sympathy:—a feeling which I am sure will be reflected back with emotion by every member of this Society. I am alluding to the privation sustained by ourselves and by the Church at large in the deaths during the past year of the Rev. Edward George Gregory and the Rev. Thomas Wall Bodenham: the one by an awfully sudden stroke; the other after a long and lingering decay of nature. Both of them I may speak of as my children in the Gospel, from the frequent and continued opportunities of intercourse, close and confidential, which I had with both during the seasons of their preparation for holy orders, to which they were admitted by my hands. With the former I was called by imperative duty to exercise in one instance that rigorous severity which the Lord hath given us for edification and not for destruction. He understood its design; and it was, I believe under God, the means of establishing him in that faith which had been so injuriously tampered with, and of rescuing him from that fatal delusion to which he had for a time surrendered his too imaginative understanding. With your permission I will introduce a quotation from a letter which was addressed to me after his death, by one of his parishioners, who knew him well, and loved him sincerely, and had derived comfort and instruction from his ministry. "I beg to offer," these are the writer's words, "a just and sincere tribute to the memory of him we have lost in so melancholy a manner. He was zealous and energetic in the discharge of his duties; affable, kind, and humble in his deportment; his own convenience or comfort was quite a secondary consideration with him when he could be useful to either rich or poor, and he had, during his short sojourn among us, gained the esteem and respect of all classes, and will long be deeply regretted. He began well; and had it pleased the Almighty to have spared him to us, he promised fair to do great good. His duties on this side of the river, begun and ended at the place I write from. He preached us an excellent sermon on Sunday evening next before his death on the Wednesday following. It was remarkable he should have taken as his text, Heb. ch. 9., v. 27, 'It is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgment.' He little thought when he said we might never meet again in this life, he would so soon realize his own words." The other, Mr. Bodenham, I had known almost from his childhood; and can bear testimony to the purity and zeal which uniformly marked his character and conduct. He wanted nothing but the advantage of longer training and of a higher class of education than could here be afforded him, to have become a still more effective, and I may say, perhaps an eminent labourer in the cause of Christ. He had in him the elements of such a character; firm faith, clearness of discernment and inflexible integrity of purpose. I have known no young man who, exposed as Mr. Bodenham must have been, and I believe was, to many misleading influences, maintained more strictly and affectionately his allegiance to the holy apostolical Church of England, as he rejoiced in calling it; or who more assiduously, and with a more single heart, endeavoured to fulfil the duties of the ministry, to which his Lord had thought him worthy to be called.

I am, Sirs,
Your faithful servant,
W. G. SYDNEY.

His Honor the Chief Justice rose to move the first resolution, and it was the ordinary resolution, to the following effect:—"That the letter of the Right Reverend the President, together with the Report now read, and the audited account of the Committee for 1851, be printed and circulated amongst the members and friends of the Society." The resolution was not one which he imagined could excite any discussion, and for himself, feeling his inability to deal with the general objects of the society, he should be better pleased to leave to others the task of addressing this meeting. But he felt he could not acquit himself to his conscience of having performed his duty unless he said a few words to explain his opinion in reference to this great Institution. There was a difficulty, a great difficulty in commencing any observations on the subject. The crowd of ideas which the report and the letter of the Lord Bishop were calculated to excite, rushed too forcibly in the mind to be expressed in well selected words and well arranged sentences. But in the observations he wished to address to this meeting, he would first advert to what seemed to him the leading feature of the report—the want of support the Society had had from the laity of the Church of England. There were doubtless in the reports they had heard read, many records of the usefulness of the Society, even with its small means, but on speaking in reference to this report before a meeting of the members of the Church of England in Sydney, he must say he saw no one topic of congratulation in that report, save and except, the liberal, the generous support which had been given to the Society by two noble institutions of England, with whom this Society was happily connected. Apart from this, what support had the Society received? It might be from the rush to the gold diggings, by the impulses excited in the hearts of the people by the announcement of the gold discovery, a disturbance of mind had been produced which had upset that moral and religious responsibility which ought to exist in every man's breast. The excitement, the enthusiasm, even the suffering which had been caused by the development of *one* of the sources of colonial wealth, form a sufficient reason in a worldly point of view why no other idea should take permanent and lasting possession of the public mind. But notwithstanding this, making every allowance that could be made for the gold discovery and its consequences, it did appear to him great cause of regret that they had not in the hour of its utmost need done their best to support the cause of religion and the Church. He took it that the Church of England members could only read their self-condemnation in the fact that the report of the Society announced they had only subscribed in the last year £116 to it. He believed the richest men in the community might be numbered among the members of the Church of England, and yet with its numerical ascendancy, its influence, its power, and its wealth, this £116 was all that had been contributed to this Society. And for what had it been contributed to this Society? For extending the knowledge of the word of God, for promoting the ordinances of religion, for diffusing the precepts of morality and virtue over this great diocese. To take these ameliorating influences into tracts where they never before found a habitation—where over vast districts it was found no spiritual aid had found its way. It was to extend education, to extend religion, that this society was formed. It was to reclaim from vice the thousands who were growing up without the knowledge of the goodness of the saving help of virtue. It was to save human beings, men and children, who had now little apprehension of the crime they committed, from the gaol—from the scaffold—from the Benevolent Asylum — from the madhouse. With all these great objects what did they find to be the case—they saw before them a small handful of people assembled, and £116 subscribed in one year throughout the entire diocese. He asked them to seriously consider this fact. They were, as was stated in the report, in connection with two English societies—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. They had heard of the liberal support which these societies had made to this one in New South Wales, and could they hear of this support without a blush? When the Jubilee Meeting of the latter society was held in London, how strangely did the recognition of that event contrast with that which was exhibited in this colony. It had been their joint honour, with the Churchmen of the mother country to celebrate the jubilee. At the meeting in London, they found the consort of her beloved Majesty the Queen — the Prime Minister of England—one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State—a duke, and a large number of other noblemen. Was it creditable, then, to Churchmen in New South Wales, to find this society in the position in which it was at present placed? What was the reason that they did not, like their English brethren, receive the support of the higher classes? That influence, and power, and wealth kept aloof from the promotion of that religion which was essential to their own preservation. Was it differences that prevailed in matters of form and matters of doctrine? He would humbly ask those who put forward this excuse, whether it really afforded any valid plea for the separation of members from the Church, and then to ask them this, if any such valid plea were afforded, why not separate from the Church at once? If the Church were worthy of support, on minor differences should prevent them from attending to its support, and this Society was designed to be, and ought to be, one of the bulwarks of that Church. It was true that it might be the opinion of many that meetings of this kind could do but little good, that persons of influence by attending or taking part in the proceedings of such meetings as the present could but little forward the cause of religion. He was not of this opinion; he believed that it was necessary when called on to do so, that they should assemble, should rally round their Bishop and their clergy, and assure them of their confidence in them. He believed also that they ought to attend these meetings, because if those who took a leading part in public affairs generally, did not join in the promotion of religious objects, it must become matter of observation, and religion must grow into disrepute. Now what was the position of Churchmen in this colony? The Society in London sent them sums, in the spending of which the givers of those sums had no voice; in the expenditure of which they had personally no concern. They had never seen this colony, had no connection with it, but they had subscribed simply because they had heard of the spiritual destitution which reigned in the land, and in the love of God, in the love of that Church in which they had been taught to serve Him, their money for His honor and glory flowed here. Should these Societies cease to send their contributions, how would the ranks of the clergy be thinned here. How would the ordinances of religion be degraded and restricted. How many hundreds who now pined for spiritual instruction would be left destitute. It appeared to him, looking at the whole framework of society, that people would begin at the wrong end, that they would rather strive to divert the course of a swollen river, than dam up the sources of that impetuous current. To speak plainly, that they would rather protest against crime—they would rather see the misery that crime created, with all its expenses of gaols and benevolent asylums, penetentiaries, and madhouses, than they would check that crime in its bud. He might not have been fully intelligible in his observations on this view of the question. But what he wished to say was, that irreligion was not only the cause of crime, but of (in a great degree) distress also. That religious education and instruction provide not only for (or promoted) spiritual, but moral and material interests; that, in short, as a general rule, in proportion as men were led by religion to abstain from vice and crime, they also became prudent and frugal, and so rendered benevolent asylums and gaols unnecessary. How was it possible to calculate the amount of misery, the amount of crime, the amount of destitution, which might arise from the want of spiritual instruction in one single instance. Through the want of education and spiritual instruction, it might be that one man five-and-twenty years ago fell into crime. That he married, and had children, and under the example he set them, his children also, and his grand-children, it might be, had entered into the same course of crime and misery. Now the object of this Society was to reclaim every one. It was to provide for the spiritual, and he would add the material interests of society. It went not to ensure the punishment of crime, but to prevent crime, and prevention, far better by instruction than by punishment, would be the means of protecting the social interests of the community.

The Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, in seconding the adoption of the report, and the printing of the excellent letter of his Lordship the Bishop, could only say, in the words of his Honor the Chief Justice, who had preceeded him, that the ideas to which those documents had given birth, were so numerous, that it was difficult to find any point at which to commence. He could not, however, second the resolution without making a few observations relative to it. They learned from the report that there were many things wanting for the promotion of the interests of the Church. That they wanted churches, they wanted clergy, they wanted books. All these things were wanted, and would the Church of England sit by and see these wants unsupplied? And what he would ask was the cause of all this indifference to the cause of religion. He believed the cause to be, and he regretted to see it, that there was really a deficiency of that high Christian feeling which the Bible inculcated, and which they, as Churchmen, were bound to exercise. It was distressing to be obliged to say so, but there were people in the upper and middle classes of society who might do more for their religion than they did at present. They were willing enough to spend their pounds to promote the gaities and frivolities of the world, but they refused to come forward to support that Church to which they belonged, in all its formularies, all its requirements, with their properties, with their souls and with their bodies, as they as Christians were bound to do. A melancholy account had been furnished to them in his Lordship's letter, of the spiritual destitution existing in the interior. (The venerable gentleman here entered into some description of the want of religious instruction in the interior.) But what could they do, to stop this plague, to remove the grievous stain from them? Let every man consider whether he may not reduce his establishments—whether he may not refrain from costly garments, and cast up every Sabbath morning what, from such sacrifices, he could afford to give to the cause of Christ. (The Venerable Archdeacon proceeded to narrate the good effects of such a course in the case of one gentleman who had put by one-tenth of his worldly income for religious purposes.) If the members of the Church would follow this example, then the ordinances of religion might be faithfully upheld in this colony. He would tell them that without the desire to keep up these ordinances, no nation, no kingdom, no individual, no authority, could prosper. Without religion a nation was as a ship without an anchor. They might issue licenses to dig gold—they might issue licenses to depasture sheep; but if they did this as they professed to do, if for the good of society, part of the money they received from those licenses ought to go to the religious instruction of the people. Then the question arose, what should be the education that should be imparted to the rising generation. Some there were who said that education should be wholly secular—but he did not believe this was the education that could train a nation, a nation destined to Christian influences and Christian civilization. He had known persons to be able to read, write, and cast accounts, but upon whose hearts and minds the finger of God had left no impress. It was not this sort of education that was destined to make them worthy to be a nation. There must be spiritual impressions made in the mind of every individual of every family, of every community. Depart from this rule, and they would grow into a mere commercial community. The gold or the fleece might spread its attractions, but they would find in the long run that a nation to be great must have religious instruction and religious habits. The secular education offered by some was not sufficient. The children must attend their Sabbath schools; they must be taught precept by precept, line on line, by the solemn addresses of their clergy, to become Christians, and to act up to Christian rule and practice. He was aware that schools had been erected and books written for the purpose of this secular education. But though it was professed that all that was moral and good was taught in these schools, and in these books, he should prove by quotation from the latter that they were perfectly infidel. It was true they might contain some moral lessons, that they might be written with great poetic fervour, and great skill and taste, yet the principles on which they were based were infidel principles. He held in his hand an extract from one of these books, which had seemed to be so evangelical, so devotional, so moral, and so reasonable, that it had passed through four editions in one year. And yet the passage he found in it, though it had not the profaneness and blasphemous infidelity of Tom Paine's or Carlisle's writings, had had the same infidel tendency; and it was the attractive style in which the work was written which rendered it the more dangerous. But it needed not argument to prove that it was not secular education that could train the human mind to its highest duties. It was the serious thoughts which religion instilled, the instruction of the Bible, and the power of prayer, which could alone redeem the human family from its fallen condition, and the schools which were now the fashion would not give this training. Were they, then, to be surrounded with schools which, affording no religious instruction, withdrew many from those Sabbath schools where their attendance was formerly required. The venerable gentleman here at some length adverted to the evil arising from the schools of the National System of Education, not requiring any account from the pupils of their having attended Sabbath schools on the Sundays. In conclusion, he would ask them to look at their own position. Here in Sydney they had the advantage of religious observances, three times every Sabbath day. They were, in fact, in the midst of all the blessings that could be showered upon them. But should not this induce them the more to make provision for those who were in the country. Gold, he hesitated not to say, had already been a great evil to this country. It had been no blessing. It had taken from their communion with the ordinances of God its thousands, and what had it effected in return? If that gold, or that portion of that gold which ought to be consecrated to the service of God had been consecrated to him, then indeed it would have been well. But how much out of the pockets of private diggers had been given to religious objects? How much he asked went to the Queen from this discovery? And did the Crown give out of its share that portion which ought to be bestowed to spiritual matters, and without which no felicity, no greatness, no real glory, could wait on an earthly throne. He dared not detain them longer; but commended the report to their most serious consideration. It instructed them in how much there was to be done, and how little had been done; and then, when they looked around them, and felt how much they had to be thankful for, that they were blessed almost beyond all other people, they could hardly come to any other conclusion than that they were not so holy, so self-denying, so earnest in the cause of religion, as those in the old land far away. The resolution was then put and passed

Mr. T. W. Cape here rose to suggest, that in consideration of the lateness of the hour, the meeting should postpone the remaining business to another opportunity. He was induced to suggest this course, in the hope that a more efficient plan of proceeding might be devised than that which was at present followed, and which he regretted deeply to find had produced so little result as yet. He thought it behoved laymen especially to take the matter to heart, and exert themselves to aid the Church out of her present unsatisfactory position. From being the leading religious body in the colony, she had fallen into a condition, which he, as a faithful member of that Church most deeply deplored. He felt some hope, however, that if the course he proposed were adopted, the Committee might meet again on a future occasion with greater effect and more satisfactory prospects. Mr. Cape then proceeded to express his respectful dissent from some of the observations which had fallen from the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper on the subject of the national system of education, which he felt were too sweeping and to a great extent undeserved. He did not believe that the system would be tolerated for a moment, if it were really so bad and so dangerous as had been represented.

The President concurred generally in the suggestions of Mr. Cape; but as chairman of the meeting, he thought the more regular course would be to put the resolution, which had been moved and seconded, before Mr. Cape's suggestions were taken into consideration.

The first resolution having accordingly been put, was carried unanimously.

His Lordship then said, he fully concurred in the proposal for an adjournment of the meeting, notwithstanding that the meeting itself was an adjourned meeting. It was clear that a more animated spirit was wanting, without which it was impossible that the end they proposed to themselves could be attained, namely, that of preaching the gospel throughout the length and breadth of the land. He felt deeply obliged to his venerable friend for the truly Christian, and he might add, philosophic speech he had just delivered; and he must confess he entirely agreed with his venerable friend in the severe censure he had passed against that system of education which excluded religious instruction, and which he felt convinced could only end in the establishment of wide spread infidelity. He could not but feel great regret and deep apprehension at the prospect which he saw before him. The national system he could only characterise as a crown of thorns on the head of Christ. But if they really had it at heart to promote the glory of their divine Redeemer, and diffuse the blessing of the Gospel, they must combine and work together far more willingly than they had yet done. There was some little misapprehension as to the amount of contributions made in furtherance of the objects of the Church, which he was desirous of correcting. It was true this Society had only received the sum of £116 during the past year; a sum so small that he could hardly mention it without blushing, more especially, when he stated that considerably more than half that sum was contributed by only seven individuals. But there was a brighter side of the picture; and that was the fact that during the past year £6852 and some shillings had been contributed by the people of New South Wales towards the aid of the Church both in the colony and in the mother country, at the collections made on the occasion of the jubilee which had already been referred to He therefore thought there was no reason to despair; and if he could see a little more earnestness, a more devoted spirit, a greater sense of their deep obligation to God, he was convinced a great deal more might be done; and he might be spared the pain and mortification of again travelling over hundreds, he might say thousands, of miles, and witnessing the lamentable spiritual destitution which he had seen on his late visitation. He regretted that Churchmen here did not feel as their brother Churchmen did in England. Without reference to the money which had been given for the completion of St. Andrew's Cathedral, nor to the fact that he had been relieved of the heavy debts which he had been compelled to incur in reference to it, and for which relief he felt most thankful, he would just state that he had now in his possession the sum of £1000, which had been sent to him by a single individual in England, towards the erection of a school on an extensive scale; but he did not know how to apply the money, finding as he did no corresponding liberality in the colony, which might enable him to carry out the benevolent intentions of the giver. He had also another offer of £4000 from a friend of fifty years' standing, to be applied to the endowment of a church in this city, on condition that an equal sum should be raised in the colony for the same object. He mentioned these facts to show the spirit that animated their brethren in England, and he could only express his hearty wish and hope that the Churchmen in this colony would take example from them, and go and do likewise. He would conclude by suggesting the adjournment of the meeting. He thought an appeal should be made, by the Committee, to all laymen to co-operate with the Ministers of the Church, and if such co-operation were afforded in a right spirit, there was nothing which they could not accomplish together. He would happily and readily concur in any plan that might be suggested for rendering the operations of the Society more efficient, and he was sure he might promise them also the co-operation of his venerable friend the Archdeacon, whom his infirmities had, he perceived, compelled to leave the meeting.

Mr. Robert Campbell rose to protest against the interruption to the regular course of the meeting, and a somewhat lengthened discussion took place upon the best course to be adopted. Mr. Charles Kemp expressed his regret that the business of the meeting had not been proceeded with, as it might have been done in the time taken up in this somewhat irregular discussion, and Mr. Cape's suggestions might have been considered on another and more fitting opportunity. At that late hour, however, it being past ten o'clock, he thought all that could be done was to move the last resolution on the paper, which was one of form, but which it would be undesirable to pass by.

Mr. J. P. Mackenzie then moved, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. James Walker for the anniversary sermon preached by him in St. James' Church.

Mr. Robert Campbell seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cape then moved that the President be requested to call a special meeting of the Committee on an early day, in order to take into consideration the best means of ensuring the co-operation of the laity in the objects of the Society.

The Rev. Thomas Druitt seconded the motion, which was carried; and the President having invoked the blessing of Almighty God, the meeting broke up at half-past ten.

The 1 o'clock opening prices at the Paris Bourse to-day were received through the submarine telegraph, and posted in the Stock Exchange, by Mr. T. Uzielli, at 20 minutes to 3. The 2 o'clock prices were also received before the close of business, and during the afternoon a transaction of some amount was effected in Russian Stock in consequence of an order transmitted in the same manner.—*Times, November 14.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS

February 27.—Eagle, steamer, 154 tons, Captain Warner, from Moreton Bay 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. W. Gray, Mr. W. Warren, Mr. A. Swanson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Balford, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Hay, Mr. A. Hay, Mr. J. Alford, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, Mr. J. B. Stephen, Captain Vignolds, Mr. J. King, Mr. Royds, Miss Russell, Mrs. Hudson and child, Mrs. Taylor, and thirty-one in the steerage.

February 27.—Phœnix, steamer, 169 tons, Captain Benaud, from the Clarence River the 20th instant. Passengers—Mr. Plosmer, Mr. Wells, Mr. Page, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Meldrum, and fourteen in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

February 27.—Helen Baird, barque, 441 tons, Captain Wilson, for Manila.

February 27.—Speed, barque, 359 tons, Captain Connell, for San Francisco. Passengers—Mr. and Miss Mickleburgh, Dr. Plomley, and 91 in the steerage.

February 27.—Favorite, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Stericker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Sugwell and 4 children, Mr. Low, Mr. Jolly, Messrs. Brown, Williams, M'Clelland, Cooper, Thompson, Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Gage, and 36 in the steerage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Prince of Wales and Juliet, for Melbourne; Sir John Byng and Petrel, for Newcastle; Kiwi, for Geelong.

CLEARANCE.

February 27.—Prince of Wales, brig, 112 tons, Captain Gaunt, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Similie, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 27.—William and Ann, from Shell Harbour, with 150 bags wheat, 44 bags corn, 67 bags potatoes, 20 kegs butter, 1000 feet timber; Traveller's Bride, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Rose, steamer, from Morpeth, with 42 bales wool, 53 casks tallow, 15 trusses hay, 260 bushels maize, 34 bags bran, 32 bushels barley, 18 bags onions, 150 hides, 4 bales skins, 20 bags flour, 4 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 27.—Bard's Legacy, for Wollongong, in ballast; Lapwing, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; William and Ann, for Shell Harbour, in ballast; Hazard, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Anne Maria, for the Richmond, with sundries; Traveller's Bride, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

February 27.—Prince of Wales, for Melbourne: 1 keg 1 box tobacco, W. H. Aldis; 100 cases Geneva, 15 hogsheads brandy, E. W. Tobias; 100 cases champagne, G. A. Lloyd; 1 cask plated ware, 1 case pictures, L. Cetta; 5 cases cottons, 1 bale linens, J. Levey; 3 cases tools, 1 work bench, 1 package deal boards, W. Brackie; 25 tons flour, T. Barker; 7 cases drapery, J. Joseph; 94 bags barley, James Middleton; 4 cases furniture, 6 cases cedar boards, H. H. Beauchamp; 11 kegs 12 cases ginger wine, 20 kegs syrup, 7 casks lime-juice, 30 cheeses, 20 cases oilman's stores, 2 cases apples, W. Brown; 11 packages furniture, 1 roll matting, F. Hobson; 58 bags flour, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 10 cases champagne, 87 cases oilman's stores, 5 cases drugs, 10 casks soda, 259 casks vinegar, Willis, Merry, and Co.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: February 17. Pilot, schooner, Shepherd, from Hobart Town, with 29 passengers; Penelope, barque, Scadden, from Singapore via Adelaide. Passengers—Honorable Colonel Butterworth, lady, and family, T. M'Intosh, Esq., J. Baker, Esq., M.L.C., lady, and family, W. Formby, Esq., Mr. Geo. Durant, and three servants; John Bull, schooner, Hurst, from Port Albert, with twenty-eight passengers; Arabian, schooner, Seagrove, from Sydney; Cacique, barque, Milne, from Hobart Town, with 64 passengers; Harriette Nathan, barque, Bowden, from Hobart Town; Cousens, schooner, from Launceston; Francis, barque, Christie, from Hobart Town. Passengers — Captain Blamire, 99th regiment, J. Ingham, Esq., Staff Surgeon, S. Barrow, Esq., and one hundred and thirty-five of H. M. Pensioners in the steerage. 18. Charlotte Jane, ship, 729, Lawrence, from Adelaide, with 200 passengers; Victor, barque, Browne, from Leith via Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Aulsberg, Mr. Goodhughes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Timms, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Orr, and one hundred and fifty in the steerage; Zephyr, schooner, Jarvey, from Hobart Town, with 17 passengers. 19. Lord Montgomerie, brig, Hutcheson, from Bordeaux, Oporto, and Cadiz, November 5; William Hill, Robinson, from Adelaide, with 55 passengers; Lady Hervey, Hay, from Adelaide, with 3 passengers; Harpoon, schooner, Carr, from Launceston, with 22 passengers; Lapwing, cutter, Isbester, from Adelaide, with 25 passengers.—Sailed: February 17. Sea Witch, for Launceston. 18. Pearl, for Launceston. 19. Anne, for Adelaide.

Geelong.—Arrivals: February 16. Margaret and Mary, brigantine, Currie, from Sydney. 18. Dart, brig, Sansam, from Hobart Town.—Sailed: February 16. Teazer, for Melbourne; William, for Melbourne; Moschito, for Hobart Town.

Portland.—Arrivals: February 7. Maria, brig, James, from Hobart Town. 9. City of Sydney, brig, Fawthorp, from Launceston.—Sailed: February 8. Cornelius, brig, T. H. Clarke, for London. 9. Essington, brig, Mills, for Melbourne. 12. Maria, brig, James, for Swan River.

Wreck of the Thames Steamer off Point Cook.—The Thames steamer, immediately on starting yesterday afternoon on her passage to Geelong, encountered a severe squall from the S. and W. which induced the captain as they approached Point Cook to hug the weather shore, in order to get into smooth water. On nearing the point, suddenly a great vibration was felt, as though one of the paddle wheels had given way. The engine was immediately stopped, and on examination it was discovered that she had struck on a sunken rock, sprung a leak, and was fast filling. The captain deemed it prudent, in order to preserve the lives of his passengers, to run the vessel ashore, and the passengers we are happy to say were all landed in safety, though not without some difficulty, and most hospitably received at Mr. Langhorne's station, near the Beach. As she now lays at high tide, the water just reaches the main deck. Part of the cargo only was saved. The Vesta steamer called at the scene of disaster yesterday, and conveyed the passengers to Geelong, and the Kangaroo proceeded with lighters and other appliances to get the vessel off, which it is anticipated will be effected in a few days. The Thames was insured in the Victoria and Cornwall Marine Insurance Companies.—*Melbourne Argus.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Hobart Town.—Arrivals: February 11. Apollo, cutter, Harrison, from Victoria. 12. Cosmopolite, brig, Alsom, from Port Albert; Zephyr, schooner, Tanner, from Victoria; Gold Seeker, schooner, Grant, from Melbourne.—Departure: February 12. Mumford, schooner, Hayle, for New Zealand.

Launceston.—Arrivals: February 12. Swift, schooner, Irving, from Melbourne; Flying Fish [illegible]; Favorite, barque, Mortimer, from Melbourne. 13. Shamrock, steamer, Gilmore, from Melbourne and Sydney. 14. Lalla Rookh, brig, S. Milner, from Melbourne. Departures: February 11. Peri, brig, Tregurtha, for Port Arthur. 12. Swan, brig, J. Anderson, for Melbourne.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office, as follows:—

For London.—By the General Hewitt, on Saturday evening, at 6; and by the Blackwall and Quito, on Monday evening, at 6.

For San Francisco.—By the Speed, this evening, at 6.

For Hobart Town.—By the Waterlily, on Saturday evening, at [illegible]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

His Excellency the Governor-General directs the publication, for general information, of the following copy of a communication addressed to the Colonial Secretary at Auckland, by the Commander of Her Majesty's Surveying Vessel Pandora, respecting the existence of a dangerous bank in the direct course of vessels bound to the West Coast of New Zealand round Cape Maria Van Diemen:—

H.M. Surveying Vessel Pandora,
Auckland, 11th December, 1851.

Sir,—I hasten to report, for the interest of navigation, the existence of a dangerous bank in the direct course of vessels bound to the West Coast of this Island round Cape Maria Van Diemen, on which Her Majesty's surveying vessel had a favourable opportunity of anchoring and sounding.

The magnetic bearings from Cape Maria Van Diemen are from S. ½ E. to S.E. W. to outer edge 8 miles, and from Motu Pea E. by N. ½ N. to E. ½ S. to the outer edge 10 miles; has from 5 to 7 fathoms on it; coarse sandy bottom.

This bank covers three square miles, and has hitherto been considered only as a tide-race, but would be dangerous at most seasons, from the heavy westerly swell prevailing on the west coast.

I have, &c.,
BYRON DRURY, Commander.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland.

N.B.—The Island of Motu Pea (not in the existing charts) is S.E. 11 miles from Cape Maria Van Diemen, and is 2 miles from off the long sandy beach.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

At the instance of the Government of South Australia, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct the re-publication of the following notice, respecting the Lighthouse recently erected on Cape Willoughby, Kangaroo Island:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Adelaide, 30th December, 1851.

Notice is hereby given, by the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that on and after the 10th January, 1852, the Light in the Sturt Lighthouse, lately erected on Cape Willoughby, Kangaroo Island, will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise.

This lighthouse is situated on the eastern extremity of Kangaroo Island, in lat. 35° 49' 20" S., long. 138° 12' 30" E., and is a Revolving Light, appearing at regular intervals of one and a half minute. This light is elevated 241 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen 24 nautical miles, illuminating 250 degrees of a circle, from N. by W. half W., round to S.W. by W. half W.

CHAS. STURT, Colonial Secretary.

Adelaide.—Arrivals: February 9. Flash, brig, Smith, from Melbourne. 10. Maid of Auckland, barque, Sheppard, from Melbourne. 11. Amicus, schooner, Sayers, from Newcastle (N. S. W.)

The cargo of the Eagle consists of 172 bales wool, 23 hides, 16 bundles sheepskins, 3 casks tallow, 4 cases pines, and sundries. She reports the Mary Stewart as arriving at Moreton Bay on Sunday last. The Toroa left the Bay on the 20th instant; and the Harp on the 24th instant.

The cargo of the Phœnix steamer consists of 135 bales wool, 8 bundles skins, 19 casks tallow, 1000 staves, 4 horses. On her passage down, the Phœnix encountered a heavy gale of wind from the eastward, in which she carried away her jib-boom. Passed a barque and schooner, bound to the southward, this morning off the Brothers. The Clarence Packet and George were lying at the bar bound for Sydney. Captain Benaud states that, though gold undoubtedly existed, very few persons seemed inclined to work it.

The American Brig Sophia.—By one of the recent arrivals from the South Sea Islands, the Sophia was fallen in with trading among the islands. This is the vessel of which so much was said and thought of her "long Tom" and other "piratical" equipments when in this port.

The ship signalled to the northward yesterday was the Robert Syers, from Newcastle to Launceston.

Sale of Ship's Gear.—We are requested by Mr. George A. Lloyd, to remind the shipping community that the sale of anchors, chains, sails, gear, and various effects saved from the wrecks of the ships Tyria and Rosetta and Joseph, will be held on Orr's Wharf, this Day, at 12 o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
28	SATURDAY.	5 46	6 39	2 29	3 5
29	SUNDAY.	5 47	6 38	3 42	4 20

First Quarter, 3·36 P.M., February 28.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, February 28,

Will be produced the Play of THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST; or, THE MANIAC OF LANGUEDOC. Count de Valmont, Mr. Nesbitt; Baron Longueville, Mr. Spencer; Florian, Mr. Willis; Bertrand, Mr. Arabin; L'Eclair, Mr. F. Howson; Gaspard, Mr. Rogers; Geraldine, Mrs. Evans; Rosabella, Miss E. Griffiths; Monica, Mrs. Gibbs; Eugenia, Mrs. Guerin. Pas de Deux, Miss F. Griffiths and Signor Carandini. To conclude with a new farce entitled, LADIES BEWARE. Colonel Vavasour, Mr. Rogers; Sir Charles Vavasour, Mr. Willis; Matilda, Miss Hart; Lady Beauchamp, Mrs. Gibbs; Grace Peabody, Miss E. Griffiths.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE PANIC IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The change which has come over the once flourishing province of South Australia, is perhaps without parallel in the history of any colony belonging to the British Crown. Its suddenness, its violence, its disastrous consequences, the inscrutable mystery which besets the question as to its ulterior effects on the permanent destinies of the land, together with the extraordinary cause which has produced it, are the incidents which stamp this change with a character peculiarly its own.

Up to the advent of the present year, the circumstances of South Australia were prosperous, and not a cloud rested on the bright horizon of her future. Her resources, agricultural, pastoral, and mineral, which had for years singled her out, in the estimation of England, as the most favoured of the Australian colonies, were still rapidly unfolding and expanding; her commercial relations with the mother country were assuming a national importance; her political privileges had recently been enlarged by imperial enactment, and had just been brought into vigorous operation; her settlers were full of life, and energy, and hope; and on new year's day the newspapers one and all expatiated with honest pride and gratulation on these brilliant and undeniable realities.

But scarcely had the first week of the new year passed away, when the whole aspect of affairs became deeply and dreadfully changed. The certainty that all the efforts made to discover gold within the province had proved abortive, and the wondrous tiding brought by every arrival from the gold-fields of the neighbouring colony of Victoria, created amongst all classes of the community a perfect furor for emigration to the Eldorado of Mount Alexander. The whole male adult population seemed ready to rush *en masse* to that glittering spot, leaving their farms, and their flocks, and their copper-mines, and their counting-houses, and their shops, and their wives and children, to the mercies of chance. Confusion and dismay reigned on every hand. Business was suspended, property of all kinds became nearly valueless, and confidence gave place to universal distrust and trepidation. And no wonder. Within the short space of about one month, not fewer than ten thousand adult males had actually left the province, out of a total population of some sixty or seventy thousand souls; whilst the tide of migration still continued to roll on, without any prospect of its ceasing until stopped by the sheer exhaustion of its source.

Under circumstances so well calculated to alarm the most courageous, and to bewilder the most sedate and reflecting, we cannot be surprised that the interposition of the Government should have been invoked to save the colony from ruin, impotent as all such interposition might be. As drowning men catch at straws, the panic-stricken colonists grasped at the broken reed of hyper-legislation. The one panacea for all the calamities that had befallen them, the one bulwark against the billows of future woes, was the establishment of an Assay Office. Sir Henry Young, the Lieutenant-Governor, was besieged with memorials and other forms of importunity from every quarter, beseeching him to have instant recourse to this infallible specific. But Sir Henry could not see wherein its sovereign virtues lay. In a Minute drawn up by his own hand, as the basis of a reply to one of these applications, he assigns strong reasons for his non-concurrence with the applicants. After giving it as his opinion that the depression of the times was not owing to an insufficient circulating medium, nor to a want of banking accommodation; but, remotely, to an extension of credit, and, more immediately, to the cessation of the demand for property or merchandise of any kind, resulting from the departure of the population to the neighbouring gold fields; His Excellency argues, that while assaying and stamping gold would put the metal into a convenient shape for the purchases of the merchant and the advances of the Banks, it would not relieve the commercial pressure; that the discoverer of gold is no more entitled to claim an Assay Office for giving a circulating value to his gold, than the producer of wool is to demand a manufactory for his raw produce; that although the giving of a fixed circulating value to gold dust would make money more plentiful, the money would not be locally invested during a drain of population from the colony, but would circulate back again for re-investment in gold dust, this gold dust being in its turn brought to the Assay Office to be raised in value; "In short," says the Minute, "if even sovereigns instead of gold dust were extracted from the bowels of the earth of the adjacent colonies, these coins would not be invested in South Australia, because they could be more profitably invested where the capital would be more productive than it is at present in this colony, owing to the drain of the population and the consequent stagnation of all industrial pursuits."

Notwithstanding the sound and comprehensive views thus taken by the Lieutenant Governor, his Excellency at last gave way to the overwhelming pressure from without. A special session of the Legislative Council was called, the standing orders of that body were suspended, and at one sitting a Bill for the establishment of an Assay Office was passed through all its stages, received the royal assent, and became the law of the land.

That this concession on the part of the Local Government was made most reluctantly, against his own personal convictions, and purely out of deference to what seemed a unanimity of public opinion, will be seen from His Excellency's Address to the Council, which we subjoin; and that the measure thus eagerly demanded, and thus precipitately adopted, can be productive of no lasting benefit to the colony, is a conclusion to which the colonists themselves, we fear, will soon arrive.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—The urgent and reiterated representations which have reached me from all classes of the community, to the effect that immediate legislative action can alone protect the public interests at this time from general and imminent danger, have induced me to authorise this special Session of the local Legislature.

A Bill will be laid before you, to enable the Banks, temporarily, in addition to the notes issued by them and now in circulation within the province, to issue notes in exchange for or to the amount of any gold bullion purchased or acquired by the Banks, at a fixed rate; to entitle persons to demand from the Banks notes in exchange for bullion at a fixed value; to enable the Banks to pay and satisfy demands upon them in bullion at a fixed rate; and to make the notes of the Bank a legal tender, except at the Banks, so long as the notes are paid on demand in specie or in bullion.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of an Assay Office, in order, on payment of the cost of assay, to facilitate to the Banks and other buyers and sellers of bullion, the ascertaining of the weight and fineness of bullion sent there for assay.

During the limited and probably very short time which must unavoidably elapse before the arrival of importations of the coin of the realm can be expected, the Bill is intended to uphold the solvency of the Banks against the probable results of a drain of their coined specie; to alleviate the inconveniences of an alleged scarcity of the circulating medium; and to encourage the return to the province of those persons who have procured gold in the adjacent colonies, and who may desire to invest it in South Australia.

The banking, commercial, trading, and other moneyed classes of the community, and also my official advisers in Council, concur in the utility and urgency of the specific measure now introduced.

Whilst my unaltered views, as already published in replies to the Memorials that have been presented me, do not coincide with the common expectations that legislation can be made, or will prove, a means of speedy and general relief to the existing depression, my judgment is nevertheless entirely satisfied that the present measure is alike safe and innocuous, and confers on the colonists of South Australia only an approximation to the advantages, as regards the possession of bullion, which holders of that commodity would obtain on application at the British Mint.

Entertaining these deliberate convictions, I deem them, however, to be, under the circumstances, and with the qualifications I have mentioned, perfectly compatible with that assurance which, in harmony with the principles of the British Constitution, I have once before conveyed to you, namely, that the gracious spirit of the Royal instructions would ever best be carried into effect when the Local Legislature faithfully weighed and gave authentic expression to the reasonable wants and wishes of her Majesty's loyal subjects. Under the sense of my duty, I commend to your immediate consideration the sole business of this Special Session.

H. E. F. YOUNG.

Council Chamber, Adelaide, January 28.

VICTORIA GOLD FIELDS.

The last escort from Mount Alexander, which arrived in Melbourne on the 18th instant, brought down 11,199 oz. 10 dwts. of gold; from Ballarat the amount was only 2 oz. 10 dwts. The officer in charge of the escort had heard nothing of the reported Lynch-hanging case, and we are therefore glad to be enabled to hope that the rumour was false. With respect to the recently published statements as to the great yield of the Mitta Mitta Gold Field, a correspondent of the *Argus* writes as follows:—

From information derived from different parties who have visited that locality, it appears that gold does exist; but not in sufficient quantity to remunerate the diggers. All who have been there are now *en route* to Mount Alexander. I have been informed that considerable excitement prevails, or did prevail, in Sydney about the Mitta Mitta gold field, and that numbers are now proceeding thither *via* Twofold Bay, Maneroo, and Omeo: they will only meet with disappointments.

Notwithstanding the small amount of gold which has lately been received from Ballarat, it would appear from the following extract from the *Geelong Advertiser* that a great reaction has taken place there:—

The accounts by the escort yesterday are of the most extraordinary character. The yields obtained during the last few days rival those of Mount Alexander in its prime. One young man named Stapleton obtained no less than twenty pounds weight last week, and other parties from fifteen to twenty ounces per day. Our information is from various reliable sources, official and non-official. One gentleman who yesterday brought down with him thirty pounds weight, states that there is not a hole here and there, but everywhere, that they are obtaining extraordinary yields. In the holes recently opened, they go through the pipe clay and underlying quartz, when they come upon a layer of gold, extending continuously instead of as above the pipe-clay, in pockets. It will be seen from a letter of our Friar's Creek Correspondent, that the first intelligence has already been received there, and no doubt ere this the return tide to Ballarat is in full flow. Of course, as before, great numbers will be disappointed, because although there is water enough for the present diggers, there will not be enough for a much larger number. There is a strong probability, however, of other rich spots being discovered in the neighbourhood; at Coghill's Creek, for instance, and in the ranges westward towards Mount Emu and the heads of the Wardiyallock. The diggers who will now go to the Ballarat country will be a different class to the raw recruits who went there at the close of last winter, and returned disgusted, while a handful of the first explorers were turning out gold at the rate of £10,000 per day.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—THE GOLD ASSAY OFFICE.

The recent Act passed by the local legislature of the sister colony for the assaying of uncoined gold came into actual operation on the 10th instant, which was the day appointed for the reception of gold by the Government Assayer, Mr. Babbage. On that day twenty parcels, weighing, in the gross, 2910 oz., were deposited; the presumed value of which at £3 11s. per oz. would be £10,330 10s. In order to secure plenty of work for the office, the local government has already taken steps for opening up a direct route to Mount Alexander, and for bringing the gold thence under escort. The *Register* (November 11) says:—

Mr. M'Laren, the Deputy Surveyor-General, started a short time ago, with a party of sappers and miners, for the purpose of opening up a direct route instead of the two circuitous ones now invariably followed. His first operation would be to render practicable for drays and carts, and passenger-traffic, the road through the Hundred-mile Scrub of the Tatiara country by clearing it of natural obstructions, and sinking wells at moderate distances for the constant supply of water. But as some time must necessarily be taken up in executing this service, it was extremely desirable that, whilst that particular work was being proceeded with, an expedition should be despatched to push forward, and open up as direct or expeditious a road as possible through the country beyond our boundary. This important duty has been entrusted by his Excellency to Mr. Tolmer, the Commissioner of Police, who started on his interesting mission the day before yesterday, accompanied by one man. Mr. Tolmer is sanguine that even in his first trip, he will not require more than seven days' actual travelling to reach the diggings. We are inclined to believe that Mr. Tolmer will succeed in his expectation, as we believe that by taking a course so as to come upon the Wimmera, some 20 or 30 miles south of Lake Hindmarsh, (with which that river communicates), he will find a succession of sheep runs and stations the whole way to the Loddon. A spring-cart, under the charge of Serjeant Rose is sent forward from Adelaide, and the mounted police at Mount Gambier, comprising some of the best men in the service, Serjeant Lamb, Corporal Moulton, and others, have orders to proceed to Mount Alexander to meet Mr. Tolmer there. Mr. Tolmer and his party of police will then return to Adelaide by the new direct route, and he is instructed to undertake the escort of any quantity of gold which the successful diggers may desire to forward to this colony.

The following are the Regulations of the Adelaide Government Assay Office:—

1. All uncoined gold to be assayed by the Government Assayer must be brought to the Assay Office, in the Government buildings, King William-street, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

2. No parcel of gold less than twenty ounces in weight will be received.

3. Upon a parcel of gold being presented at this office, the Government Assayer, or his assistant, will proceed, in the presence of the person bringing such gold, to weigh the same, and will enter in the assay book the weight of the gold, the date of its receipt, and the name of the owner thereof, together with the name of the bank at which the said gold, when assayed and smelted, it is to be delivered to, or to the order, of the owner.

4. The above-mentioned entry in the assay-book shall be signed by the person bringing the gold; and in case such person be not the owner of it, he will be required to bring a written authority from the owner, authorising him to sign such entry.

5. The signature of the owner of the gold, or his agent, to such entry, shall be taken as a proof of the original weight of the parcel of gold, in case any dispute should afterwards arise respecting it.

6. The Government Assayer, or his assistant, will, upon the completion of such entry, give to the bearer of the gold a written receipt specifying the weight of such gold, and the name of the bank where it is to be delivered.

7. In case the person bringing the gold shall require it, the Government Assayer, or his assistant, will select from the gold a sample thereof, not being more than one part in a hundred of the same; and the sample so selected, sealed with the seal of the Government Assayer, and of the owner thereof, if required, shall be deposited with the Colonial Treasurer.

8. The Government Assayer, or his assistant, will attend at the office upon Wednesday of each week, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., for the purpose of giving information to the bearers of receipts for gold respecting the analysis of the same.

9. It is expected that, generally speaking, the result of the assay may be known in not more than a week from the date of its deposit, and that the delivery to the Bank appointed for that purpose will take place in the following week.

10. Should the owner of the gold have previously caused a sample to be set aside, in terms of regulation No. 7, he may, if dissatisfied with the results of the assay as declared by the Government Assayer, upon payment of an additional sum of one-half part in a hundred upon the quantity of gold originally delivered, require such sample to be assayed in the presence of some person by him appointed; and the result of such last-mentioned assay shall be taken to be the true assay for the whole gold from which such selected quantity was taken.

11. Upon the completion of the assay and the melting of the gold into ingots, and stamping the weight, purity, and value thereof upon them, as required by the Act, the ingots of gold, less the amount of 1 per cent. deducted for the expenses of the assay (together with a half per cent., should the second assay contemplated in clauses Nos. 7 and 10 have been made) will be delivered to the Bank appointed for their reception.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Whilst the frontier inhabitants of the Eastern Provinces of the Cape colony are surrounded with all the horrors of savage warfare, the latest particulars of which we have so recently laid before our readers, the colonists in the Western Districts are actively engaged in considering their political prospects as they are affected by the draft of the new Constitution which her Majesty's Ministers have transmitted for the information and consideration of the Legislative Council of the colony. This draft it appears arrived at Cape Town on the 31st of October last, and, after the delay consequent on its transmission to the frontier for Sir Harry Smith's perusal, was published in the *Government Gazette* on the 27th of November. The Cape Town Municipality lost no time in expressing their favourable opinion of the ordinances which it embodied; and on the day of its publication unanimously agreed to the following resolution:—

"That an address or petition be presented to her Majesty the Queen, expressing the grateful acknowledgments of the Municipality of Cape Town for the boon which her Majesty has been pleased to concede to this colony in the liberal form of government embodied in the draft ordinances, which they thankfully accept, and pray that it may be carried into effect without any material alteration in its leading principles, or any further delay; and which the Commissioners trust, under the blessing of Divine Providence, may be the means of restoring tranquillity within the territories of this unfortunate colony, besides being of lasting benefit to the inhabitants at large."

On the following day, the draft of the ordinances was read a first time in the Legislative Council, and after some discussion its second reading was postponed for two months, in order to allow the frontier inhabitants time to express their opinions upon the measure. In the course of the debate, Mr. Godlonton, one of the eastern nominee members, declared that the frontier inhabitants would not be satisfied with any thing short of a separate and independent government, unless the seat of the Colonian Government was removed to the eastern province.

On the 2nd of December, a public meeting of the inhabitants was convened in the Town Hall at Cape Town, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting an address and petition to Her Majesty, expressing the grateful acknowledgments of the colonists for the liberal form of Government bestowed in the draft ordinances for constituting a Parliament for the colony; and of praying that the same may be carried into effect without any material alteration in its leading principles, and without any further delay. Mr. J. J. L. Smuts, presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the four gentlemen who last year seceded from the Legislative Council, and who afterwards prepared the outline of a constitution not materially different from that which the Home Government has now proposed for the acceptance of the colony. Two of these gentlemen, Sir Andries Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn had just before returned to the Cape from London, whither they had gone as delegates from the colony. The most cordial unanimity pervaded the meeting, and the following resolutions were moved and supported by Sir Andries Stockenstrom, and Messrs. Fairbairn, Brand, and Reitz, and carried by acclamation:—"1. Resolved,—That this meeting gratefully acknowledges the boon which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer on this colony, in the liberal form of Government embodied in the Draft Ordinances for constituting a Parliament for this colony, as published in the *Government Gazette* of the 27th instant. 2. Resolved,—That, deferring for the consideration of the future Parliament so to be constituted, such matters of detail as are not absolutely required to bring the said ordinances into immediate operation, and such other points as are not in accordance with the Constitution as prayed for in the petition sent home last year, this meeting accepts the said proposed Constitution, as well adapted to meet the present wants and wishes of the colonists. 3. Resolved,—That an humble address and petition be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, embodying the foregoing resolutions, and praying, as the people have no confidence in the present Legislative Council, that Her Majesty may be pleased not to adopt any suggestions affecting the main principles of the Constitution emanating from that body; but to sanction the same without any such alteration, and without further delay, so as to restore peace and harmony throughout this dependency, and to promote its future welfare and prosperity."

It was conceded by all the speakers, that the draft proposed the most liberal form of government which has been conceded to a British dependency since the present Colonial Office has been in existence; nevertheless the meeting was reminded by Mr. Wicht, that under an earlier regime, before the Downing-street Star-chamber had usurped both the rights of the colonists and the Sovereign, charters of a far different and more liberal character had been conceded—charters by which not only legislative powers, but also the executive and judicial functions were committed to the entire control of the colonists. But if the proposed Constitution does not do all this, it gives them, as Sir Andries Stockenstrom observed, a large and liberal instalment. It furnishes the means by which complete self-government may be hereafter obtained; and, whatever may be the deficiencies of the proffered boon, it grants, in substance, almost all that the colonists, through their delegates, asked. The conclusion, therefore, to which the meeting, and, as far as we can judge at this distance, the whole of the community of the Western districts, have, by one consent arrived, is the only one which, in fairness and wisdom, they could have come to. They frankly and unreservedly accept the proposed ordinances in their present form, but with the distinct understanding that the due development and enlargement of the privileges which they confer is to be left to the action of the *future* legislature.

Although the proposed ordinances had been published in the *Government Gazette* we do not find either a copy or a summary of them in any of the colonial papers which we have yet received. We are, however, enabled to state, that the new Constitution contemplates two purely elective Houses, and fixes the franchise at £25. A property qualification is required for members of the Legislative Council, the amount being £1000 if the property be unencumbered, and £2000 if encumbered. A Civil List is to be set apart, the amount of which is not before us, but the speakers at the public meeting were consentient in declaring that it met with their approbation; and in denying that it had ever been their intention to abridge the claims of existing holders of offices, who, under this reservation were to be protected. The right of the coloured classes to the franchise is also conceded, but it was expected that, in so far as they were concerned, the present nominee Legislature would recommend that the franchise be raised to £50, and this expectation was a point upon which the various speakers inveighed amidst considerable applause. As the time was pressing, and there was much anxiety that the result of the meeting should be taken to England by the Harbinger, which sailed in the afternoon of the same day, the remarks of the various speakers were as much compressed as possible; and as it the speakers took it for granted that the audience were one and all acquainted in detail with each ordinance of the proposed constitution. We are therefore only in a position at present to reiterate the opinion expressed with cordiality by the meeting, that the Home Government having granted even more than the colonists asked, the draft of the new constitution should be received in its integrity, and without being altered or amended in any shape by the present nominee Legislature.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

FRIDAY.

Before S. F. Milford, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Charles H. Ratliffe, an adjourned single meeting. One witness was examined, and the meeting adjourned.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(From late Australasian papers.)

The Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland has appointed the Rev. Mr. Findlay, of West Kilbride, to Auckland (No. 3), and the Rev. Mr. Dron, to the Hutt River.

The following is the amount of the notes in circulation at the office of the New Zealand Colonial Bank of Issue, on the 10th January, 1852, being the close of the preceding four weeks: £5 and upwards, £925; under £5, £6863; total, £7788. Total amount of coin held at the said office on the same day: Gold, £1866; silver, £1922; total, £3788. The sum of Four Thousand Pounds has been invested in the public funds of England under the warrant of the Governor-in-Chief through the Commissariat department by arrangements made through the Commissioners of the Treasury.—The anniversary of the foundation of the settlement of Wellington was observed with great *éclat*, horse racing, boat racing, and a ball were among the festivities.—The horses sent from Swan River for the Indian Government by Mr. Haggar are said to have given great satisfaction.—Mr. Sandford, the newly appointed Colonial Secretary for Western Australia, had arrived and assumed office.—In consequence of the adult males in some districts of South Australia leaving *en masse* great fears are entertained of aggressions on the women by the blacks. Already the latter are becoming insolent even in town.—Among other reductions in the South Australian Government departments, the whole of the Post Office messengers had been dismissed.—The *Adelaide Morning Chronicle* suggests that the Government should establish an escort from Mount Alexander, as there will be 12,000 to 15,000 South Australian diggers, and the Overland route will certainly be preferred. It is (says our contemporary) an admirable suggestion, and will doubtless be adopted, especially if the Tatiara route can be made practicable.—The Government of South Australia are having wells sunk on the road from Adelaide to Mount Alexander.—The cylinder for the great Burra Burra engine weighs seventeen tons; it was being conveyed to the mines on a dray made on purpose for it, and drawn by seventy-two bullocks.—Governor Butterworth, who is making a tour of the Australian colonies for the benefit of his health, has arrived at Melbourne.—The Government had placed £1000 at the disposal of the Geelong Town Council for the purpose of improving the approaches to the wharf. The Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis, at Melbourne, was broken into a few nights since, and a plated cross and pair of candlesticks (which were no doubt supposed to be silver) stolen.—There are upwards of two hundred prisoners in the Melbourne Gaol.—One hundred and thirty-five pensioners had arrived at Melbourne, under the command of Captain Blamire, of the 99th Regiment, as a guard for the gold fields.

Gold Received by Yesterday's Mail.—From Braidwood, 76 ozs.; from Bathurst, 9 ozs.; from Mudgee, 16 ozs. Total, 101 ozs.

Committal.—Henry Sullivan, who on Wednesday, was found in Clarence-street, by Constable Savage, bargaining for the sale of sundry articles of wearing apparel, and by him taken into custody on suspicion of having stolen them, was yesterday committed for trial. The property in question was on Tuesday night stolen from the residence of Mr. Burgess, in Castlereagh-street.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At Orr's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, at 12 o'clock, Sundry Articles saved from a Wreck, also 50 tierces Port Phillip Mess Beef.

Mr. Mort.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stores saved from the Wreck of the Wanderer—Stores, Sails, Compasses, Patent Log, and a great variety of Ships' Gear, also, Cabin Furniture, Valuable Pictures, Books, China Ornaments, Wearing Apparel, &c.; also, Superior Cordage, and Blocks ex Vimeira, clearing for London.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 30 cwt. Colonial Cheeses.

Mr. Burt.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Useful Horses, a Bloodhound, Boy's Pony.

Mr. H. A. Graves.—On the premises, Liverpool Arms, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Rum, Wine, Bottled Ale and Porter, Silver Watches, Father Beds, Empty Hogsheads, &c.

The Sheriff.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, right and title to several portions of Land and Buildings at Gunning.

Crown Lands.—John Johnson yesterday pleaded guilty to an information preferred by Commissioner Pearce, whereby he was charged with having cut and destroyed certain trees and shrubs growing on the sand hills in the parish of Alexandria, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s., with a like amount of costs. This we believe is the first case yet tried under the growing timber Act, and it may be as well to inform those persons who send out their children and servants to gather fuel on the sand hills, that it is Mr. Pearce's determination to prosecute to the utmost every similar case of which he may have any information.

Diocese of Lyttelton.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Jackson, who was appointed to the newly created see of Lyttelton, and visited New Zealand and this colony in the early part of last year, has resigned the appointment. We have not heard what were the reverend gentleman's motives for this unusual step.

Command of the Forces.—Lieutenant-General Wynyard has sent home his resignation of the command of the forces in this colony. We believe His Excellency expects a successor to arrive about the end of the year.

Court of Claims.—The Commissioners sat on Thursday and yesterday, and were engaged in the hearing of several cases then brought before them. The Commissioners announced their intention of sitting again on Saturday, the 13th of March next, at eleven o'clock, and the Court was therefore adjourned till that day.

Water Police Office.—Yesterday, a case of alleged robbery on the high seas, which has been under investigation at this office since Wednesday, was finally heard before the presiding Justices, the Water Police Magistrate, Major Lockyer, and Mr. C. H. Chambers. The parties implicated were John Russell, a passenger hither by the U. S. schooner Henrietta, from Honolulu; Edward Brown, the carpenter, Richard Osborne, the steward, and Julia Anne Osborne, the wife of the latter. The prosecutor was Samuel Bond, a passenger by the same vessel, and who having at Honolulu deposited five bags of gold and silver coin in his chest, in value about £130 British, found upon going to his chest when the schooner dropped anchor in Port Jackson, on Friday the 20th instant, that the lock had been picked, the till inside wherein the coin has been placed broken open, and the five bags taken away. Information was given to the Water Police, and a general search made before any one of the passengers were suffered to land; but no trace of the money could then be found. Most of the passengers then came on shore, but before the vessel was entirely cleared, one of the bags, containing about 123 dollars, was found hid in a beef cask. From various suspicious circumstances, the four prisoners were taken into custody. Mr. Robert Johnson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. G. R. Nichols, the defence. After a long and minute investigation, the Bench yesterday decided that no case had been made out to criminate the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.—Lewis H. Warner, remanded until yesterday on the charge of stabbing a shipmate on board the U.S. ship Carrington, on the high seas, was again brought before the Bench. Mr. Brenan stated, that the surgeons of the Infirmary had reported the wounded man to be out of danger, and the American Consul had therefore requested that the prisoner might be delivered into his custody, which he, Mr. Brenan, ordered to be done.—The Court was then occupied for a considerable time in hearing a charge preferred by Mr. Crook, Assistant Harbour Master, against Mr. Hunter, a master stevadore of the port, whom he accused of using threatening language towards him. Mr. Robert Johnson appeared for the defence. It appeared, that the parties, who have been on bad terms for some time past, came into contact on board the ship Maitland on Monday last; when some abusive language was exchanged, and defendant threatened to "blister the complainant's lip" if ever he interfered with him again. Mr. Johnson adverted at some length to the trumpery nature of the charge, and the impropriety of public officers wasting the time of a magisterial court with their idle differences, and the Bench dismissed the case; intimating, however, that if an information had been exhibited under the Vagrant Act, they would have dealt with the foul language which he was proved to have used.—Captain M'Phee, of the ship Lavinia, appeared on summons to answer a claim for wages preferred against him by R. Cullum, one of his seamen, who demanded the balance due to him, and also his discharge, on the ground that he had completed the voyage described in the ship's articles. Captain M'Phee, however, produced the articles, whereby the complainant's statement was found to be incorrect, the voyage having scarcely extended to one-sixth of the time agreed upon. Complainant urged, that the articles had never been read to him, and that he had signed them in ignorance of their contents. The Bench dismissed the case, observing that the assertion made by the complainant was beginning to be an almost daily one, in order to procure the discharge of seamen from their ships.—George Ross, a seaman belonging to the Black Diamond, was charged by Captain Mackay with general insubordination, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol.—James Lincoln, a seaman belonging to the ship Chieftain, was charged by Captain Smith, part owner, with having neglected to join her before she left Port Jackson. The prisoner had signed articles for the voyage, and received an advance of five guineas, but had evaded going on board. After her departure, he was apprehended, working as a labourer on board the Angelina. He pleaded sickness in his defence, but was found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for 30 days with hard labour: the Bench expressing, regret, that, under the New South Wales' Merchant Seamen's Act, no severer punishment could be inflicted.

Gold Watch.—A gold watch, of French manufacture, without either number or maker's name, with chain attached, on the inner case engraved "Echappement à cylinore, huit trous en rubis", on the back a double cross (one within another) engraved, and inside is scratched the name of "Shaw," is in possession of the Sydney Police, under circumstances which induce a suspicion that it has been stolen.

Rogues and Vagabonds.—John Smith and Edward Carty were yesterday brought before the bench, charged as rogues and vagabonds. The case, however, was not complete, and they were remanded until to-day.

Oatley v. Argent, Junior.—It will be recollected that no order was made in this case, their worships disagreeing in opinion. On Friday last, a second information was exhibited for the same (alleged) offence, but postponed until the Monday. On that day it came on for hearing, when it was objected by Mr. Argent's counsel, that the subject matter of the complaint was *pendente lite* before other two magistrates having competent jurisdiction, that although Mr. Dowling and Dr. Douglass had not agreed upon a decision in the case, it was still open for them at any time to do so, and that under these circumstances it was not competent for the informant to institute fresh proceedings, nor for any other two magistrates to entertain the complaint. Their worships (Mr. Chambers and Mr. Grant) took time to consider the objection, and yesterday decided in favour of defendant.

Coroner's Inquest.—Yesterday, the Coroner resumed the inquest touching the death of a young woman, whose body was found on Tuesday morning last, in the harbour, off Balmain, and which Mrs. M'Ilroy, of the South Head Road, had distinctly sworn before the Coroner was the body of her daughter, Mary Jane. In consequence of the many conflicting rumours which have been circulated since the body was found, a large crowd had assembled round the Shipwright's Inn, Balmain, where the inquest was held, whose conduct was indecent in the extreme. The Coroner, in resuming these proceedings, reminded the jury, that upon opening the inquest on view of the body of the deceased, the following facts were elicited. A resident of Balmain, W. B. Wearing, had seen the body floating in the water, off Balmain, on Tuesday morning. He had procured assistance, and conveyed it to the house where the jury were then sitting. He described marks of great violence on the person, and asserted that the skull was fractured. His description of the marks of violence was corroborated by other persons who assisted in conveying deceased to the inn. It so happened that a young female caught a glimpse of the body when it was brought on shore, and she at once declared that it was Miss Mary Jane M'Ilroy, with whom she had been at school, and whose parents resided on the South Head Road. Mrs. M'Ilroy was accordingly sent for, and the moment she saw the deceased, she exclaimed that it was her child, exhibited the most frantic grief, and threw herself upon the corpse and kissed it. As this preliminary evidence appeared conclusive, he, the coroner, had ordered a *post mortem* examination of the body to be made, after which the usual orders for interment had been given. Previous to this, however, Mr. M'Ilroy had viewed the body, and most positively denied that it was that of his daughter; but it was not until the middle of that day (yesterday) that the mistake of Mrs. M'Ilroy was made clear beyond doubt. Her daughter, a very prepossessing girl, about the same age as the deceased, and so like her in person, as fully to account for the mistake of her school-fellow; had called at his (the Coroner's) office, and made herself known to him, having by accident seen the statement made by her mother, in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. He, (the Coroner) would call Miss M'Iroy, and would then direct the jury's attention to the next inquiry, which was by what means the deceased female, whose name was unknown, had come to her death. Miss Mary Jane M'Ilroy stated that she resided in Prince-street, and is the daughter of Mrs. Alicia M'Ilroy, who, as she had been informed, gave evidence before the Coroner on Tuesday last, in respect to the identity of a deceased girl, who had been found drowned. She believed that the statement of a school-fellow, as described by the Coroner, and the great excitement into which her mother had been thrown, and caused the mistake in the identity of the body. Miss M'Ilroy added that she had three sisters, all of whom were then alive and well. The coroner then called Dr. Tierney, who stated, that at the request of the coroner and of Dr. Elliott, of Balmain, he, on Tuesday evening, made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. He found it very much decomposed, particularly about the face. On carefully examining the body, he could find no marks of violence thereupon; his attention had been particularly called to the face and scalp, but he could detect no wound. Having been led to suppose that fracture existed in the frontal bone, he cut down to the bone, but could detect no fracture. He particularly examined the orbital portions. Deceased was not *enciente*. Dr. Elliott was present during the examination. He, Dr. Tierney, had no doubt that death had been caused by suffocation from drowning. Dr. Elliott, residing at Balmain, stated that on Tuesday last he was called upon to view the body of deceased, which had just been taken out of the water. The body exhibited no marks of violence; the only injury visible was the skin rubbed off the nose by decomposition; he was present at the *post mortem* examination made by Dr. Tierney, he himself, not being able to conduct it on account of a wound in his hand. There was no fracture of the skull, and he, Dr. E., could not discover any cause of death save that of drowning. Constable M'Caskin stated, that on Tuesday he saw the body of the female, the subject of the inquest; she had on a black scarf or visite; also, earrings and drops to them; her gown was a flowered delaine; her boots satin, with white stockings; she seemed to be about 19 years of age; her hair was dark-brown, with a slight tinge of auburn. The Coroner notified to the jury, that this was all the evidence which he had to lay before them in reference to this strange affair. Inquiries had been made by the friends of two young women who had lately arrived here, and who were missing, but the description in neither case corresponded with that of the deceased. In consequence of the distinct statement made by Mrs. M'Ilroy as to the identity of the body, it had been interred without removing the clothes or trinkets; but he, the Coroner, would then give orders for its exhumation, in order to have the clothes removed, and preserved, and thereby assist in ascertaining who the deceased was. The Jury found a verdict of "found drowned, but how, or by what means does not appear in evidence." Upon the termination of the inquest, the conduct of the crowd assembled round the doors was most disgraceful. Every insulting epithet was bestowed on Miss M'Ilroy, who they asserted, was imposing on the Jury; and it was only by the interference of the Coroner and other gentlemen present that she, and a lady who accompanied her, were protected from actual violence.—A second inquest was held yesterday, before the Coroner, at the Brisbane Arms, Druitt-street, on view of the body of James Welsh, then lying dead in that street. Dr. John Yates Rutter, Police Surgeon, stated that he, on Thursday morning, was called in to see the deceased, who was in the receiving watch-house in George-street, wherein he had been confined on the previous evening, on the charge of drunkenness. He complained of severe pains in the region of the stomach, with constant vomiting. The proper medicines were given to him, and he (Dr. R.) recommended that his friends should be apprised of his dangerous state. Upon their visiting him, Dr. R advised them to remove the deceased, and to obtain immediate medical assistance. From the evidence of deceased's friends, it appeared that they had followed Dr. Rutter's advice, and had done all that it was possible to do, but deceased, who had lately been drinking to excess, died the following morning. Dr. Rutter stated, that in his opinion, death had been caused by inflammation in the bowels, accelerated no doubt by intemperance. The Jury, under the direction of the Coroner, found a verdict in accordance with Dr. Rutter's opinion.

Maitland Circuit Court.—The sittings of this Court will commence on Monday next, before His Honor the Chief Justice, the Solicitor-General conducting the Crown prosecutions, and Mr. Jacomb officiating as Clerk of Arraigns. There are sixteen cases in the calendar, namely, two of murder, one of bigamy, four of larceny, one of abduction, two of horse-stealing, one of forgery, one of libel, one of robbery with violence, one of manslaughter, one of violent assault, and one of indecent assault upon a female child under twelve years of age. There are eighteen prisoners for trial; the cause of the difference between this number and the number of cases being, that in the charge for manslaughter, and on one of the charges of larceny, two prisoners are involved. Of these eighteen prisoners only one is of the female sex.

Petty Sessions.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Tambaroura, at Tambaroura Creek, to be a place for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions.

We are requested to direct attention to the sale at Mr. Mort's, at 11 o'clock, of stores saved from the Wanderer:—stores, sails, compasses, patent log, and a great variety of ship's gear; also, cabin furniture, valuable pictures, books, china ornaments, wearing apparel, &c.; also, superior cordage and blocks, ex Vimeira clearing for London.—*Communicated.*

THE AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society took place yesterday evening, in the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street; George Rees, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and the proceedings were of a very interesting nature. A full report will appear in a future number.

PETTY SESSIONS.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Mr. Alfred Delves Broughton to be Clerk of Petty Sessions at Araluen.

GOLD DISTRICT.—His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to be notified for general information, with reference to the notice of the 22nd November last, that William Bevington King, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Gold District, and his clerk, Mr. Alfred Delves Broughton, have been transferred from Sofala to Araluen.

WARIALDA.—The Justices in Petty Sessions for the District of Warialda have established a Public Pound at Moree, on the Mehi branch of the Gwyder River, in this district; and have appointed Mr. Charles Cary Dangar to be the poundkeeper.

FORGERY.—James Curtis, alias Joseph William Curtis, late of Sydney, law stationer, was yesterday brought before the Police Magistrate, charged with having, at Sydney, on the 4th of October last, uttered as true a cheque on the Commercial Bank, purporting to be drawn by Mr. Robert Johnson, for payment of the sum of £164, which was paid on presentation, and charged to Mr. Johnson's account. Previously to the date of the said forged cheque he had been frequently employed by Mr. Johnson as a scrivener, and by means of receiving payment by cheques had had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Johnson's signature. Soon after the forgery was detected, Mr. Johnson made an affidavit, in consequence of which a warrant was issued by the Sydney bench for Curtis' apprehension, and during the late sitting of the Circuit Court at Goulburn, Curtis was apprehended, and from thence forwarded down to Sydney. The charge came on yesterday for investigation, the result of which was Curtis' committal for trial at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court. The prosecution was conducted on behalf of the Bank, by Mr. Darvall; solicitor, Mr. Want.

HORSE-STEALING.—On Thursday night, a brown mare was stolen from a paddock at Camperdown, adjoining the residence of William Heffernan, the proprietor of the animal.

ROADS.—With reference to the Government notice, dated 5th December last, relative to the opening and making of a parish road (to be maintained at the expense of the parishes through which it is to pass), being a portion of the new line of road from Bong Bong to Cutter's inn, notice is given in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, in conformity with the Act of Council 4th William IV., No. XI, that after due consideration of all objections to the proposed road, his Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has confirmed the same; and it is therefore declared expedient to open and make the road referred to, according to the map or plan and book of reference, to be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and at the Police Office, Berrima: and all persons intending to claim compensation in respect of the line, are reminded that notice must be served upon the Colonial Secretary within forty days, or they will be for ever foreclosed from such claim.

BERRIMA.—CORONER.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed James Jerome Higgins, Esq., to be Coroner for the district of Berrima.

DISEASED CATTLE.—His Excellency the Governor-General directs it to be notified, for general information, with reference to the first and second clauses of the Act of Council, 15th Victoria, No. 13, that Cattle dying of disease in and near the City of Sydney, may be removed to and destroyed by fire on the Crown Land known as the Reserve for the Sydney Race Course, in the parish of Alexandria.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

POLICE.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"The Police District of Bathurst, embracing the County of Roxburgh (except the valley of the Turon), the northern portion of the County of Georgiana, and the western portion of the County of Westmoreland; and the Police District of Orange, embracing the southern portion of the County of Wellington (excluding the immediate valley of the Macquarie) and a western portion of the County of Bathurst; and the Police District of Wellington, embracing the north-western and midland portions of the County of Wellington (excluding the valley of the Macquarie), part of the County of Bligh, and that part of the Squatting District which is now included in the Settled Districts, as respectively described and published in His Excellency the Governor-General's notice, dated 17th January, 1850, are fully organised according to the provisions of the Act for the regulation of the Police Force in New South Wales. Dated this 27th February, 1852. W. C. MAYNE, Inspector-General of Police."

EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF LEICHHARDT.—Mr. Hovenden Hely arrived in Brisbane on Thursday evening, for the purpose of forwarding his supplies on, and procuring a chronometer which had been sent down from Sydney for his use. The instrument, however, is too cumbrous for the purpose, and a chronometer watch will be used. Mr. Hely's party had encamped at Cambooya, the station of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Darling Downs. The party is composed, besides its leader, of Mr. Horsbrugh, Captain Anderson, Mr. Drysdale (medical attendant, botanist, &c.,) two white men named Macarthy and Jefferson, the aboriginal native John Brown, who accompanied Leichhardt on his first expedition, and a half-caste. There are sixteen horses and fifteen mules; and the provisions, which will probably reach the Downs from Ipswich in about a fortnight, are calculated to last nine months. During the journey to the Downs, the horses were afflicted with a severe affection of the kidnies, caused apparently by bad grass and water in the low country. Many of the finest of them were reduced to a low condition of debility and helplessness from that cause, but they are now rapidly recovering. As soon as the supplies reach the camp, the party will start for Peak range. On the way Mr. Hely proposes to examine Robinson's Creek, tracing it if necessary, as he thinks it not improbable that he may collect some information there. Failing in that, he will proceed to a tree on Peak Range, known to himself and Dr Leichhardt, and under which some pack saddles, &c., were secreted at the time of the last expedition. If these have not been removed, nor any letter from Leichhardt left there, it will be reasonable to conclude that the traveller has not visited that spot; and Mr. Hely will then strike off to the south-westward, and reconnoitre the country between Peak Range and Sir Thomas Mitchell's line, in expectation of finding some traces of the Doctor. Afterwards he will act as circumstances may seem to require; for although furnished with specific instructions, a large latitude must of course be left to his own discretion. From information that has been gathered, there is some cause to fear that the party will not be many months away, for reports are very current that Leichhardt and his party fell victims at an early period of the journey to the native blacks, who had tracked them for some distance. Let us hope that this rumour is unfounded. Mr. Hely proposes to leave Brisbane this morning.—*Moreton Bay Courier, February 21.*

THE LATE DR. BALLOW.—The circumstances under which the late lamented Dr. Ballow met his death, while performing his duty as surgeon in charge of the diseased passengers by the Emigrant, at the Quarantine Ground, were represented to Her Majesty's Government at the time, with a view to procuring for his widow some acknowledgement of the services of her husband. We are happy to learn that information has now been received from London that a gratuity of £300 has been granted to Mrs. Ballow, in consideration of the painful circumstances alluded to.—*Moreton Bay Courier.*

PUBLIC AND LOCAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—In the late session the number of local and private acts passed was 146, and the number of public acts 106.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES INTO FRANCE. The number of foreign horses imported into France in 1850 was 18,151 of the value of 6,067,400f.; and the number of French horses exported was 7099, of the value of 2,287,500f.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOME few months since, the advices received in Sydney, were to the effect that freights had gone up enormously in Britain, and that shipowners would not send their vessels out, fearing a detention on this side through want of hands. Immediately succeeding this intelligence, several vessels, altogether amounting to some thousands of tons, arrive within our port freighted with a large quantity, and great variety of goods. We are now informed of several vessels to follow, and many no doubt will arrive, of which we have no previous knowledge. So far as we can learn it is very evident there is a great desire on the part of English shippers to try their fortunes in our remote markets.

Under existing circumstances, it is necessary for the welfare of the community that such persons as are well established in trade should refrain from encumbering themselves. We shall be heavily stocked for at least six months, and no sufficient outlet to carry off the surplus. Since the first of this year we have been cleared out of many goods for the Melbourne market; but we cannot expect a repetition for a considerable time, as the latest advices thence quote an enormous reduction on many articles, and the market glutted by the quantity of goods poured in from various parts simultaneously—since which, large quantities of goods must have arrived, and are now afloat for that destination.

Ale in wood, does not come in, though our publicans stand much in need of fine brands. In bottle the demand continues very brisk, at 9s. for ordinary afloat, to 12s. for fine brands, for immediate consumption.
Annatto—Scarce, and inquired for at 4s. 6d. to 5s.
Arrowroot—But little West India, though stocks are heavy of Island.
Bags—Three-bushel continue very dull of sale.
Blue—Full stocks, and low rates ruling.
Brandy—Market quiet.
Candles—Heavy importations keep prices down.
Carbonate Soda—*Low* rates ruling; market stocked.
Cement—Full stocks, and slow sale.
Cheese—Market easier, influenced by a depression at Port Phillip.
Cider—A brisk demand; Marzetti's is quoted high by the trade.
Cigars—Stocks of 2s are very limited; 3s are plentiful and little doing, though recent arrivals from Manila have not tended to increase stocks.
Coffee—Our market is fully supplied from the ordinary ports of Manila and Batavia, and from San Francisco.
Copper and metal sheathing are still very unsaleable.
Cordage is likewise of very slow sale.
Cream Tartar—Last sales are reported at a very trifling advance on English cost.
Epsom Salts—Little doing in this article; market stocked.
Fish—Herrings, White, in half-barrels, have been taken by the trade at high rates, as they have come to hand: Ling is in demand, and retailing at 7d. to 8d. per lb.; Salmon has been placed at auction at 6½d. to 7d.; and Irish, in 2 lb. tins, at 1s. 6d. per lb.
Flour—We notice a heavy arrival during the week direct from the States. It is reported the whole will be stored in the meantime. A large parcel was offered at auction, but no disposition was evinced by the trade to operate at anything approaching covering rates. Our Southern friends made us pay dearly for our supplies last season; this year they must supply us with a very cheap article, to induce our millers to operate, and thus reduce their average; competition with American and Baltic flour, will be great, as nearly every arrival from home brings flour, more or less.
Fruit—Currants and raisins of the growth of 1850, imported into this market in 1851-2, have been very inferior, being packed too moist, we imagine, and being totally unfit for so distant a market; very low rates were the result, not averaging 3d. all through 1851; soft shell almonds, Barcelona nuts, and walnuts, are again scarce, owing more to a demand for exportation than for home trade.
Geneva—Recent arrivals are more than sufficient to meet the demand, in the meantime quotations are still 11s. to 11s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.
Gunpowder—Is a heavy article, prices nominal.
Hams—We notice a decline, though the demand is brisk.
Hops—Stocks are limited, but low rates submitted to.
Iron—Nothing doing.
Jams and Jellies—Are wanted for consumption and for exportation.
Lead—Pig, pipe, white, sheet, and red, are dull of sale.
Nails—Very dull of sale.
Nutmegs—Wanted.
Oil—Linseed and Olive, market supplied.
Pickles—A limited demand, the late excitement for Port Phillip, having in a great measure, subsided.
Rice—Inferior lots are still submitted at a sacrifice, the stock of fine is limited, but current rates are not remunerative.
Rum—The demand continues brisk, yet prices have not been maintained.
Saddlery—Is much enquired for, for Bush use.
Sago—Stocks are again in the hands of the trade.
Salt—No sales to report of English. Colonial, of which there is a large quantity manufactured, is being quitted at 60s.
" Fine stoved, the trade sparingly supplied.
" Rock, but little enquired for, owing to high rate of carriage.
Soda Ash—A large parcel was submitted at considerably under English cost.
Starch—The trade is heavily stocked, and little doing.
Sugar—Several hundred tons have been quitted at auction at declining rates. The Sugar Company this week adopted a very novel mode of disposing of their manufactures, having quitted a large quantity at auction, at a considerable decline on their late quotations.
Tea—The want of fine samples is much felt by the trade and country storekeepers. Sales are reported at 80s. for skins, and 100s. for congous of first quality. Ordinary samples are quoted much lower. For the season our stocks are very light.
Tobacco—Unprecedentedly heavy arrivals since the first of this year have caused a very material decline; few of the trade are inclined to operate, and none within 50 per cent. of prime cost for fine.
Vinegar—Recent arrivals have brought us a fair supply. Quotations 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.
Whiskey—But little doing.
Wine—Importations have been heavy ex late arrivals.
Woolpacks—Still very dull.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, February 28.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

THE report alluded to in our last, respecting the proceedings of the Adelaide Government, proves correct. The Legislative Council of that colony was assembled on the 28th January, and *in one day* an Act was passed by which the Banks are compelled to pay 71s. per ounce for all gold previously assayed, converted into ingots and stamped with a Government stamp. The said Banks are allowed to issue notes in payment, which notes are a legal tender by all but the Bank which issues them. These ingots are made a legal tender by the Banks in payment of Notes, Bills, and Cheques, at the rate of 71s. per ounce, the Act to continue in force twelve months. Many parties when the news arrived were under the impression that it would raise the price of gold in Sydney, but this cannot be, inasmuch as the Adelaide bank notes would not be a legal tender in this colony, and would, in all probability, be only available at a discount. The effect of the measure will be to relieve the money market in South Australia, but not beyond it.

The quantity of gold received this week is the best proof of the success of our mines. The Southern escort brought in from Araluen, 1498 oz., Bell's Creek, 729 oz., Goulburn, 121 oz., Braidwood, 1140 oz. The Western escort conveyed from Sofala, 1145 oz., Meroo, 556 oz., Tamboroora, 401 oz., Bathurst, 382 oz., and the mails from Braidwood, 639 oz., Bathurst, 203 oz., Hartley, 45 oz., and Sofala, 1227 oz., making a grand total by escort and mails, of 8080 oz., in value about £26,280. A large quantity has also come in by private hands; it is, therefore, evident that our mines have taken a fresh start, and that we may continue to expect an increased production.

At the Turon, the water has receded, and the bed claims are once more available; instances are known of parties obtaining this week, 30 to 40 ounces per day. The Meroo, Tambaroora, and Dirt Hole Creeks, are also yielding rich results. Sale has been made in town, by one party of 250 ounces, and another over 100 ounces, which they obtained at the Meroo, in a few weeks. The miners at the Southern Diggings seem very well satisfied with the produce of their labour, and we hear of no instances in which disappointment has visited industrious hands in this district. A new mine has been opened about 8 miles from Braidwood on the Little River, which promises well. 32 licenses have been taken out, and the gold is found seven or eight feet below the surface. At Tuena many parties are tunnelling with great success, some obtaining 15 to 20 ounces per day. The Hanging Rock Diggings are rapidly rising into note; some 200 men had been on the ground, and most of them were so satisfied that they at once returned for their tools and food, intending to set to work in right earnest.

The news from Victoria by the late mails has been full of gloomy apprehensions, with intimations of Lynch law, &c., &c. The latter, however, is positively contradicted in the last papers; and we hope, for the credit of that colony, that it is untrue. They are still suffering severely from the want of water, which makes their average earnings very far short per man of the produce of our mines.

A typographical error made the price last week paid by the Anglo Banks 65s. 6d., whereas it was 66s. to 66s. 6d., and we are not aware of their having bought any under 66s. They have, however, this week ceased purchasing, and the price, in consequence, is very unsettled. If the Banks will neither buy nor advance, or merely advance perhaps half the cost, it does not require much foresight to see that the price must go down to a very low figure. The Shamrock, steamer, is expected to-morrow, and will bring up a large quantity from Melbourne, mostly purchased there at 64s. Some of it will be shipped without changing hands, but any that is thrown into the market here will tend still further to depress the price, and must result in a loss to the proprietors. Large sales were made yesterday at 65s.

Total gold shipped to this date £819,953 15 7
Exchange on London—Drafts against gold, 8 per cent discount. Freight, ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

474, George-street, February 28.

In handing you the statement of this day's sale of gold, I am not enabled to speak with any great degree of satisfaction as to the results. The Banks now rule the price, competition with them being out of the question, and not advancing on gold, are gradually obtaining entire possession of the market, which added to the apprehension, that this point gained, they will depress prices at their pleasure, places the sale of gold in a most unsettled condition, and until private capital is again brought in, it would be folly on my part to speculate as to future rates. Two large parcels were withdrawn. Although the price of gold is not satisfactory, the yield is perfectly so—for, with or without licenses, the number now actually working is thought not to exceed 6000, and we have received from our gold fields at a low estimate this week, 10,000 ounces. Our friends of *Victoria* estimate their mining population at 40,000, and on examination into the weekly returns by both escort and private hands, will show an amount scarcely equal to our own. This is a hint merely to show what could be done if population with us increase with equal rapidity with theirs.

	£	s.	d.
Lot 1—31 ozs. 10 dwts. Braidwood Gold, J. W. Smyth, 65s. 2d.	101	0	2
2—29 ozs. 10 dwts. 12 grs. ditto, W. Beacham, 65s. 3d.	9	6	7
3—17 ozs., ditto, J. W. Smyth, 65s. 2d.	5	7	10
4—16 ozs. 10 dwts. 18 grs. ditto, Mr. Roberts, 65s. 2d.	53	17	9
5—16 ozs. 18 dwts. ditto, Flavelle Brothers, 65s.	54	18	6
6—12 ozs. Turon, J. W. Smyth, 65s. 2d.	39	3	0
7—5 ozs., Braidwood, Flavelle Brothers, 65s.	16	5	0
8—252 ozs. 14 dwts. Meroo Creek, Flavelle Brothers, 65s.	821	5	6
9—109 ozs. 7 dwts. Turon, T. Hale, 65s. 3d.	356	15	1
10—55 ozs. ditto, T. Hale, 65s. 1d.	178	19	7
11—99 ozs. 17 dwts. Mount Alexander, Flavelle Brothers, 65s.	324	10	3
12—8 ozs. 10 dwts. Braidwood, T. Hale, 65s.	27	12	6
13—20 ozs. 1 dwt. 6 grs. ditto, T. Hale, 35s. 1d.	65	5	9
14—3 ozs. 19 dwts. 19 grs. Turon, T. Hale, 65s.	12	19	4
15—11 ozs. 19 dwts. 7 grs. ditto, Flavelle Brothers, 65s.	38	17	8
16—One nugget 9 ozs. 12 dwts., T. Hale, 65s.	31	4	0
17—One ditto, 21 ozs. 10 dwts., Benjamin and Moses, 49s. 6d.	53	4	3
18—One ditto, 9 ozs. 14 dwts., J. Cooper, 62s.	30	1	5
	£2357	14	2

JOHN GODFREY COHEN,
Auctioneer.

490, George-street, Sydney, February 27.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

A TOLERABLE amount of wool has arrived during the week, which has met with anything but a ready sale, owing to the few buyers now in the market.

The Wool sold at auction however realised about last week's prices; but there was a great absence of that spirit which characterised the earlier sales of the season, when money was more easily obtained, and the exchanges less oppressive.

Tallow is down to £26 for beef; which looking to accounts from England, coupled with the rate of exchange, is not to be wondered at.

Hides sold rather better.

Gold has suffered to the extent of another shilling, and 65s. is now hard to be obtained. It is expected that the arrival of the Shamrock (hourly expected) will bring a large addition to that already upon the market.

Freights to London—Wool, ⅝d. per lb.
Hides, 15s. to £1 per ton
Tallow, 35s. per ton
Oil, 55s. per tun imperial
Gold, ½ per cent.

Exchange on London.—Bank Drafts, 6½ per cent. discount.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) 8 per cent discount.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	5	to	0	0
Fair to good	1	2½		1	3½
Low to middling	1	0½		1	2
Grease	0	5½		0	8½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	8		1	0
Handwashed and scoured	1	1		1	6

TALLOW.

Beef	£26	10	0	to £0	0	0
Mutton	27	10	0	0	0	0
Station Tallow	22	0	0	24	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	0	0	7	6
Sheepskins, per pound	0	0	3½	0	0	5½

GOLD.

Dust and nuggets, per ounce, £3 6s. 0d. to £3 6s. 6d.

THOMAS S. MORT.

Circular Quay, Sydney, February 28, 1852.

MR. MORT'S PRODUCE SALE, FEBRUARY 26.—Wool: JS in diamond, 3 bales (clippings and broken) at 8¼d, 3 (broken) at 8¼d, 24 at 13d; JN, 6 at 13d; T, 10 at 12d; CA, 13 at 12d; 7 in diamond, 7 at 13d; 1 FIELD, 12 at 14d; W in bell, 12 at 13d; COB, 7 at 14d; JK, 5 at 12½d; J in circle, 8 at 13¼d; S above —, 6 at 12½d; M, 3 (greasy) at 6¾d; B in diamond, 2 (greasy) at 6½d; B over GG in diamond, 3 at 6d; 1 (greasy locks) at 3½d; BX, 26 at 6¾d; McG, 14 (greasy) at 6½d; M, 8 at 6¾d; JT over S, 1 at 9d; DM, 2 at 12d; M, 2 at 13½d; JD, 12 at 13½d; S, 13 at 13¼d; CL in triangle, 21 at 13d; EH, 1 (skin) at 14¾d; W, 2 (mixed) at 6¼d; H, 1 (locks) at 7¼d; C, 2 at 12¾d, 2 (locks, skin, and broken) at 6¼d; CL, 1 (skin) at 7¼d; JFT, 2 at 8¾d; T, 1 (skin and fleece) at 10¾d, 2 (mixed fleece) at 12d; N, 1 (locks) at 9¼d; H, 1 (washed locks) at 11½d; ALSN, 4 (broken) at 6½d, 2 (greasy) at 7d, 1 (damaged fleece) at 11¾d; JD, 2 (grease) at 6½d, 2 (clippings) at 6¼d, 2 (skin and broken) at 11¾d; K, 1 at 7¾d; L, 1 bale and 2 bags at 5½d; SM, 1 bale and 2 bags at 12¾d; WHT, 1 at 12d; R in bell, 1 (broken) at 7d; COB, 1 packet at 8½d; O, 7 (greasy) at 5½d; P over CW, 1 (damaged fleece) at 10½d; HL over Y, 1 packet at 11d; Reeves, 1 at 10d; S over —, 1 (locks) at 6½d, 1 bale skins at 4⅞d, 1 ditto at 4¾d, 206 skins at 5d, 401 ditto at 3¼d, lot skins at 5¼d, 400 ditto at 5½d, lot ditto at 6½d, 280 ditto at 5⅞d, 85 ditto at 1¼d, 57 ditto at 5⅞d, lot ditto at 4¼d, 6 bundles ditto at 5¼d, lot ditto at 5½d, lot ditto at 2d. Tallow: P, 9 casks (R. Russell) at £26 per ton; GF over GR in square, 9 ditto (Gorrick and Fleming) at £26; GF over SD, 6 ditto (Gorrick and Fleming) at £26; AL, 1 ditto at £26 15s; 4 ditto at £26 10s, 7 ditto at £23. 14 hides at 6s 3d each, 424 ditto at 7s 8d, 42 ditto at 6s, 22 ditto at 6s 6d, 12 ditto at 5s, 28 ditto at 6s, 15 ditto at 4s 6d. 22 calfskins at 11d each, 9 ditto at 22d.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

STOCK on hand 21st instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar:—West India, B.P., 57,523 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 43,283 gallons; Foreign States, 6812 gallons; *Arrack*, date, and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1020 gallons; brandy, 60,930 gallons; Geneva, 51,224 gallons; whiskey, 11,319 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; British spirits, 5662 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 147,879 pounds; leaf tobacco, 2802 pounds; cigars, 39,640 pounds; snuff, 1267 pounds.

Received during the week.—Brandy, 1476 gallons; tobacco, fig and Cavendish, 3570 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India B.P., 4394 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 2892 gallons; Foreign States, 95 gallons; brandy, 2767 gallons; Geneva, 1518 gallons; whiskey, 61 gallons; British spirits, 152 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 8046 pounds; cigars, 960 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 754 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 151 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 10 gallons; brandy, 2436 gallons; Geneva, 2549 gallons; British spirits, 93 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4145 pounds; leaf tobacco, 472 pounds; cigars, 2009 pounds.

Stock on Hand, 28th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 52,375 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 40,240 gallons; Foreign States, 6717 gallons; *Arrack*, date, and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1010 gallons; brandy, 57,663 gallons; Geneva, 47,137 gallons; whiskey, 11,258 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; British spirits, 5357 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 139,258 pounds; leaf ditto, 2330 pounds; cigars, 36,671 pounds; snuff, 1267 pounds.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

THE MILLS.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: A fair supply of wheat has come to market, which has been purchased at 4s to 4s 10d, according to quality. Flour remains at the same figure—say £13 for fine and £11 for second quality per ton of 2000 lb. Bran, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per bushel. Mr. Brielat: An abundant supply of wheat has been received into the mills during the week, but it has not materially affected the price, 4s 8d to 4s 10d having been given for the best samples, and from 3s 6d to 4s 6d for inferior and middling qualities. Flour remains firm at previous quotations, fine £13 per ton and £11. Bran 1s 4d to 1s. 6d per bushel.

REFINED SUGAR.—Recent importations of this article from England, have induced the Refining Company to accept lower rates. About forty tons of loaf and crushed have been sold at auction during this week at from 32s to 35s per cwt. for the former, and 30s to 32s for the latter, prices which will entail heavy losses upon importers. The quantity of this article manufactured in this colony being more than sufficient for the supply of the colonial Markets, imports are not likely to continue.

MAIZE continues very dull of sale, and prices somewhat receded, ranging from 2s 8d to 3s per bushel.

OATS, in demand, at from 3s to 4s 6d per bushel of 40 lbs.

BARLEY.—An excessive supply has come to market, and the price has suffered; now scarcely saleable at 2s 3d to 2s 9d.

POTATOES, £3 to £4 per ton.

HAY.—Best Sydney compressed sells freely at £5 to £6 per ton; good quality unpressed is worth £5 to £5 10s per ton.

BREAD.—The 2 lb. loaf is generally selling at 4d.

BISCUIT.—Wilkie's prices, cabin 23s., pilot 20s., and ship 18s., per cwt. Barker's prices, ship 18s., and cabin 23s., per cwt.

GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.—Fowls, 2s to 2s 4d, ducks, 2s 6d to 2s 9d, geese, 4s to 5s, turkeys, 6s to 10s, pigeons 10d to 1s per couple; roasting pigs, 2s 6d to 3s each; butter, 8d to 1s 6d, cheese, 8d to 1s 3d, bacon 10d to 1s, lard, 4d to 8d, per lb; eggs, 1s to 1s 3d per dozen; potatoes, 4s to 6s, onions, 10s to 16s, per cwt; cabbages, 3s to 5s, leeks, 1s, to 2s, celery, 3s to 8s, parsnips, 4s to 5s, carrots, 1s 6d to 2s pumpkins, 4s to 6s, vegetable marrow, 2s to 4s per dozen, or dozen bundles as the case may be; green peas, 8s, French beans, 3s to 5s per bushel; lemons, 8d to 1s, quinces, 4d to 6d, pears, 2d to 1s, apples, 2d to 1s, plums, 1s, bananas 1s, water melons, 1s 6d to 5s per dozen; peaches, 1s to 3s per basket; grapes, 1d to 3d per lb; beef and mutton, 1½d to 2½d, veal, 4d to 5d, pork, 4d to 5d per lb; lamb, 2s 6d to 3s per quarter.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SLAUGHTER.—The cattle market is by no means overburthened with good stock, for which there is a fair demand. A lot of 90 bullocks were sold at 47s, 55 at 50s, and 114 at 57s per head. Two lots of sheep, 500 and 1600, were sold at 5s 3d, and 1300 at 5s 9d per head.

HORSES.—Mr. Armstrong again reports the horse market to have been very dull during the past week. The only horses that are really in demand, such as gentlemen's nags and heavy cart horses, not having been offered. The exporters to India are making inquiries, and are likely to send more horses this season than on any former one since the departure of the Honorable East India Company's Officers. At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, Mr. Hurt has sold during the week 54 horses, the prices for which have ranged from £3 to £10 and £17 per head, also the entire "Prince," for £47. A great demand exists for warranted harness horses; hacks are also in request; geldings are, as usual, much more saleable than mares or stallions.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(From the Colonial Times.)

THE NEW TARIFF.—The public are much indebted to our city representative, Mr. Chapman, for the great pains he has bestowed upon this subject. If the New Council should pass no other measure this session, they will have performed an important service to the colony in laying down a good basis of taxation. The committee on this subject, however, proceed with due caution, and they recommend that for the present the rates of duty on spirits should be continued as before, in order to try the effect of the new scale of duties. There are special considerations at the present time which have counselled this measure. We subjoin a list of the new scale of duties, which are estimated to produce a revenue of £38,514 17s. 7d. The Committee report against the allowance of any druggists' stills, and recommend the Act under which they are allowed to be repealed.

On brandy	12s. per gallon.
On rum and all other spirits	9s. ditto.
On wines in wood	4s. ditto.
On wines in bottle	4s. per dozen.
On tobacco and cigars	2s. per lb.
On tea	3d. ditto.
On raw sugar and molasses	3s. per cwt.
On refined sugars	6s. ditto.
On coffee	1½d. per lb.
On dried fruits	1d. ditto.
On hops	2d. ditto.
On malt liquor in wood	2d. per gallon.
On ditto in bottle	1s. per dozen.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PARRAMATTA GREEN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—At the particular request of a number of gentlemen in this town, I have been requested to beg of you to have the kindness to let the accompanying letter appear in your paper, so as to show the public the kindness they have received from the hands of his Excellency the Governor-General.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH TAYLOR.

No. 5, Macquarie-street,
Parramatta, 27th February, 1852.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 21st February, 1852.

Sir,—With reference to my letter to you of the 5th January last, on the subject of the portion of land at Parramatta, granted as a public promenade, the trustees of which are dead, I have now the honour to inform you, by direction of his Excellency the Governor-General, that the necessary steps have been taken for renewing the trust in question.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obediens servant,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Mr. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

A noticeable item of the American news is the liberation by General Concha of three of the captured Cuban "Liberators," one of whom has addressed a long account of the whole expedition to the editor of the *New York Herald*. We extract the following paragraph, as affording striking evidence of the infinite darkness, instead of light, which may be diffused over a whole country by unprincipled journalism:—"Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the mainspring of this expedition. I now distinctly, openly assert that all those letters, purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States and advancing the sale of Cuban Bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or, at least, they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban Bonds were worth, or were selling at from ten to twenty cents, on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with the debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of those would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States, and as a matter of course the payment of these Cuban Bonds was to be assumed by that government What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable for ever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish, borne by those one hundred and sixty noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No; they feel the blood money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished. It is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance. Heavy indeed must be their punishment when, at the last day, an offended and just Judge shall demand of them retribution for their deeds."—*Globe.*

WALKING ON A CEILING. Some interest has been excited in Pittsburg by the performance of Mr. M'Cormack, who walks head downwards, on (or rather under) a slab of polished marble, to which his feet attach themselves, as he asserts, by atmospheric pressure. He made some six or seven steps, the slab being only under nine feet long. This experiment is said to be the result of many years of research and labour, and involving philosophical principles, though shoes are used, it is stated, with mechanical contrivances in imitation of the feet of flies, which insects have heretofore been the sole performers of this kind of gymnastics. A large number of prominent citizens witnessed this and other experiments of his upon discoveries of others. They resolved that Mr. M'Cormack be requested to deliver a public course of lectures in Pittsburgh, and that the meeting pledge themselves to assist him in the prosecution of his scientific researches.—*Montreal Courier, October 2.*

THE CATALOGUE.—The statistics of this volume throw light upon the producing capabilities of our great printing establishments. From information supplied by the contractors it would seem that although the first complete impressions were only attainable at ten o'clock on the night preceding the 1st of May, yet 10,000 copies properly stitched and bound were duly delivered at Hyde Park on the following morning. The two copies presented to her Majesty and the Prince on that occasion had been furnished with their rich trappings of morocco and gold, within six hours. The sale of this book, equal in quantity of matter to four ordinary octavo volumes, and published at less than the price of one, has been proportionately large. Upwards of 250,000 copies, about one-sixth of the estimated number of printed volumes that issued from the printing press within the three first centuries after the discovery of the Art of printing, have been sold. The quantity of paper thus consumed amounted to one hundred and five tons, and the duty thus paid thereon to the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty pounds; fifty-two thousand pounds weight of metal are employed in the type, which is kept constantly 'set up,' in order to make all needful alterations. These figures are so large, that we find it difficult to discover any middle term to bring the results they indicate home to our minds. But it may perhaps assist the imagination to reflect, that if from any reason, or, indeed, many reasons, the whole of the earlier editions had been consigned in one vertical column to the bosom of the Pacific Ocean, the depth of the latter being generally estimated at 6000 feet, the present improved and correct edition would still form a lonely peak rising to the height of Chimborazo or Cotopaxi, exactly 16,000 feet above the level or the censure of the ordinary inhabitants of this earth.—*Edinburgh Review.*

OMNIBUSES.—The *Builder* describes the improved omnibuses recently introduced at Glasgow and Liverpool. "These are considerably roomier than the Metropolitan ones, and are drawn by three horses abreast, separated by two poles About a third, in centre, of the roof, is raised, so that you can walk upright in the central gangway. The sides of this raised portion are louvred, in bays; consequently, the occasion for the windows being made to open is done away with; sash-margins are thus rendered unnecessary; and the plate-glass occupies the whole space between the uprights, giving the vehicle a light and elegant appearance. Along at the bottom of the louvres, each side, is a brass hand-rail, by which you guide yourself, instead of making free with the knees of gentle and simple, on your way in and out. The back end of the raised portion projects with a hollowed slope, so as to form a little penthouse, which the conductor can take the benefit of in wet weather: the other end has a similar termination behind the driver's seat. The communication between conductor and driver is by means of a fixed clock-bell behind the driver's feet, which gives one good stroke on the conductor pulling a trigger. The fare is twopence, which will take you as far as from Charing Cross to the Bank.

STEAM SUPERSEDED.—The *Atlas* of Cincinnati announces an invention in that city, which, if half what is told of the discovery is true, is destined to effect a complete revolution in motive power. It is that of a Mr. Solomon, a native of Prussia, but a citizen of this country over twenty years. He is a gentleman of education, and was professor of a college in his native land at the age of twenty-five. He joined with other patriots in asking government for certain constitutional rights of the people, and the King cast Mr. S. and those acting with him into prison. Mr. S. was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment; served out eight, escaped, was retaken and imprisoned, and escaped again in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. He reached this country, and soon after settled in Cincinnati. There he prosecuted his scientific researches and experiments, which now promise to result in fame to himself and benefit to the world. The invention of a new locomotive and propelling power by Mr. S. was mentioned some six months ago, and a few days ago his new engine, in course of construction for many months, was tested, and the most sanguine expectations realized. The *Atlas* says:—"On Monday last the engine was kept in operation during the day, and hundreds of spectators witnessed, and were astonished at its success. The motive power is obtained by the generation and expansion by heat of carbonic acid gas. Common whiting, sulphuric acid, and water, are used in generating this gas, and the "boiler" in which these component parts are held is similar in shape and size to a common bomb-shell. A small furnace, about the size of one of Dod's Parodi hats, with a handful of ignited charcoal, furnishes the requisite heat for propelling this engine of twenty-five horse power. The relative power of steam and carbonic acid is thus stated,—Water at the boiling point gives a pressure of 15 lb. to the square inch. With the addition of 30 degrees of heat, the power is double, giving 30 lb.—and so on, doubling with every addition of 30 degrees of heat, until we have 4840 lb. under a heat of 452 degrees—a heat which no engine can endure. But with the carbon, twenty degrees of heat above the boiling point give 1080 lb.; forty degrees give 2190 lb.; eighty degrees, 4320 lb.; that is 480 lb. greater power with this gas than 451 degrees of heat give by converting water into steam! Not only does this invention multiply power indefinitely, but it reduces the expense to a mere nominal amount. The item of fuel for a first-class steamer between Cincinnati and New Orleans, going and returning, is between 1000 and 1200 dollars; whereas five dollars will furnish the material for propelling the boat the same distance by carbon. Attached to the new engine is also an apparatus for condensing the gas after it has passed through the cylinders, and returning it again to the starting-place, thus using it over and over, and allowing none to escape. While the engine was in operation on Monday it lifted a weight of 12,000 lb. up the distance of five feet perpendicular five times every minute. This weight was put on by way of experiment, and does by no means indicate the full power of the engine. Mr. Solomon will immediately commence the construction of another engine on the same principle, of 350-horse power. We expect to see steam entirely superseded by carbon in the course of a few years for locomotive and mechanical purposes."—*Lansingburgh Democrat.*

AUSTRALIA.—With reference to the newly discovered gold region, the *New York Herald* has an amusing rhodomontade. "Already," says that Ancient Pistol of American journalism—"Already miners have left California for New South Wales. There are a hundred thousand miners in California, and there are several hundred ships remaining unemployed in the Bay of San Francisco, which could be profitably used in conveying some thousands of them to Australia, if they think proper to go there. Five thousand of them could be landed in a very short time, and from what the British people know of the character of these men, they must be persuaded that no effectual opposition could be offered to them. Indeed, five thousand California miners would overrun the whole of Australia in a very short time."—The "whole of Australia" is a rather wide word; and if "the five thousand California miners" would begin by "overrunning" the unsettled and untilled tracts within the territories of the United States, they would perform a feat considerably more conducive to the regular progress of their own country than by starting off a wool-gathering to Australia. However, wool is the staple for gathering; and if the famous five thousand will settle down into shepherds, they will be a most welcome Australian acquisition.—*Globe, November 8.*

LOCAL DUTIES.—Under an order made by the Common Council on the 23rd October last, Mr. Dakin has procured a return of all monies which have been raised by the Corporation for public works in the Metropolis out of the coal duties levied in the port of London, since they were first imposed by Parliament in 1766. The accounts show the sums raised under the three specific heads of works "situate in the city of London," works "situate without the City," and works "of a mixed character, being for the benefit of the City as well as the adjoining districts." In the first class of works "situate in the City," the large items are £250,000 for making Farringdon-street, removing Fleet Market, and erecting Farringdon Market; £223,578 for enlarging the site of the Royal Exchange after the destruction of the building by fire, in 1838, including the widening of the adjacent streets, the removing of St. Benet Fink Church, &c.; £94,167 for building the New Coal Market; £500,000 for forming new lines of streets from King William-street, London Bridge, to St. Paul's Cathedral, from Cannon-street to Queen-street, and from Queen-street to St. Paul's Churchyard, and also for improving Holborn Bridge and Field Lane, &c. All these sums were intrusted to the Corporation of London. The total of the sums raised under this head is £1,117,245 13s. 6d.; and of this sum only £9000, (intrusted to the Commissioners of Sewers) was not placed under the management of the Corporation. Under the second head, of improvements "situate without the City," the large items are £11,000 intrusted to the Justices of the Peace of Middlesex, towards building a new Sessions-house for the County of Middlesex; £665,000 intrusted to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the various improvements of Cranbourne-street, Upper Wellington-street, Endell-street, New Oxford-street, Commercial-street in Whitechapel, and Victoria-street in Westminster; £25,000 intrusted to the Clerkenwell Improvement Commissioners, for carrying on Farringdon-street northwards to Clerkenwell Green; and £88,000 intrusted to the Corporation of London for further extending the last street to Coppice Row, Clerkenwell. The total of the sums under this head is £807,500. Under the third head, improvements "of a mixed character, being for the benefit of the city as well as the adjoining districts," are £210,000 for building Blackfriars Bridge; £50,000 for rebuilding Newgate; £30,000 for redeeming the toll on London Bridge; £40,000 for completing Newgate, and adding a Sessions-house for London and Middlesex; £246,300 for street improvements near Temple Bar, (Pickett-street, Strand), and near Holborn Bridge, (Skinner-street); £95,000 for White Cross-street Prison; £80,000 for the site of the General Post Office, and improving the adjacent streets; and, lastly, £1,016,421 18s. 1d. for new approaches to London Bridge in Southwark, and new approaches to the same Bridge in the city, with some minor matters. All these sums were intrusted to the Corporation. The total under this head is £1,813,221 18s. 1d. The whole sum raised since 1766 for improvements "in the city," "without the city," and "of a mixed character," is £3,738,067 11s. 7d. The Corporation were intrusted with the management of more than £3,000,000.

MARRIED.

On the 11th instant, at Jamison-street, Sydney, by the Rev. M. Goethe, G. F. D. Lovedy, son of the deceased G. Lovedy, gentleman, and nephew of the late General Lovedy, Bath, to Emily Saville Butler, fourth daughter of the late Honorable Thomas Henry Butler, Captain of Heavy Dragoons, and grand-daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Viscount Mountgarrett.

On Thursday, 26th instant, by special license, by the Rev. Alexander Salmon, Mr. David Walker, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Bennett, of this city.

DIED.

At Whampoa, on the 11th August, on board the ship Statesman, Alexander Currie Cook, Esq., surgeon, aged forty years, after an illness of fourteen hours.

On the 30th ult., Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Robert Strathdee, Esq., Coorango, after an illness of three months.

NEW BOOKS, just opened per late arrivals:—
The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX, considered with reference to the Law of England, and the Law of Europe. By Trovers Twiss, D.C.L., of Doctor's Commons, 8vo.
The Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition, 3 vols.
Martineau's History of England during the 30 Years of Peace, 3 vols, large 8vo.
Dickens' Household Words.
The Admiralty Manual of Scientific Inquiry, new edition.
Somerville's Physical Geography, 2 vols., new edition
Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.
——— Heroes and Hero Worship.
——— Past and Present.
Miguet's History of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols., 8vo., portrait.
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THE undersigned begs to inform his customers and the public that he has just received by the steamer from Kiama about a ton weight of BUTTER, from the dairies of Messrs. Black and Kenall.
The quality is the best the colony can produce.
Regular weekly supplies may now be depended upon, as the steamer visits Kiama once a week.
JOHN CALDWELL, Grocer,
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JUST RECEIVED, a lot of SCOTCH OATMEAL, in 2-cwt. casks, in first-rate condition.
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ON SALE, ex Royal Stuart and recent arrivals, INVOICES of—
Printed oilcloths
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GEORGE REES,
Spring-street.
February 28. 4780

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Jonas, Brooks, and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, beg to inform the Trade that they have always on hand a quantity of Messrs. Brook's Sewing Cotton, which will be supplied at the lowest possible rate.
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
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Messrs. Brooks obtained the only prize awarded at the Great Exhibition for Sewing Cottons. 4735

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, ex late arrivals—
Superior 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Blankets
Europe rope, 1½ to 3½ inch
Washing soda
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White lead, in 28 and 56 lb. tins
Black, green, white, and yellow paint, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. tins
Boiled and raw paint oil, in 5 gallon cans
Turpentine, in 5 gallon cans
Stone blue
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.,
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February 24. 4734

TO BE SOLD a bargain, a splendid Pair of Double-barrelled Spring Belt Pistols, of the most approved construction, very highly finished, and with case and apparatus to match; also, a Revolver, an Eight-keyed Silver-mounted Ebony Flute, by Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; and a Ring, containing a Diamond of large size and great beauty. The above will be sold very cheap, or exchanged for articles of more general use. For address enquire at the *Herald* Office. 4732

FOR SALE, a new Iron Tank, holding 400 gallons. Apply on board the Hamlet, at Campbell's Wharf. 4746

PARTNERSHIP.—G. Waring, Builder, No. 166, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, having admitted into partnership Mr. Peter Stewart, the business will in future be carried on jointly by
WARING AND STEWART.
Dated 1st January, 1852. 4833

NOTICE to the Members of the Journeymen Tin Plate Workers' Society, that a General Meeting will be held at the House-of-Call, Mr. Moore's, General Washington, George-street, Sydney, on Tuesday, March 2nd, at half-past seven, to consider matters of importance.
By order of the Committee,
R. ISAAC, Secretary.
N.B.—Four Tin-plate Workers wanted immediately. None but members of the Society need apply. 4741

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership existing between Charles Bowen and Andrew Tootill was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts to and by the said Company will be paid and received by Andrew Tootill.
CHARLES BOWEN.
ANDREW TOOTILL.
Witnesses - JOHN DAWSON.
THOMAS BAIN.
Lower Portland Head, February 20. 4742

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership hitherto existing between us, the undersigned, under the firm of Gardner and Mason, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated the 27th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.
W. F. MASON,
H. H. GARDINER.
Signed by William Frederick Mason, in the presence of—
DAVID PAINTER M'EVER.
Signed by Henry H. Gardiner, in the presence of—
4805 NATHANIEL SALMON.

BARQUE INDUS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—In consequence of entry for the undermentioned goods not being passed as per advertisement in yesterday's *Herald*, the same will be entered at 10 o'clock, surveyed, bonded, and stored, at the risk and expense of the consignees concerned.
1502-1523 22 casks British spirits
ING 76 3 puncheons rum
1-10 10 hogsheads ditto
MS 32 cases brandy
CM 33 ditto British spirits
DC 31 ditto ditto ditto
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Per R. T. FORD,
Broker.
Saturday, February 28. 4776

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the public, that by indentures bearing date the 25th day of February instant, William Charles Nichols has conveyed and assured to me all his estate and interest in the lands and hereditaments devised to him in and by the will of his grandfather, William Hutchinson, late of Sydney, deceased, all persons are hereby cautioned from giving credit to the said William Charles Nichols, on the supposition that he now has any claim or interest under the said will.
ISAAC DAVID NICHOLS.
February 25. 4760

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

Tuesday, February 24.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

CATTLE STEALING.

Henry Alexander, of Carcoar, was indicted for cattle stealing at Mount Macquarie, on the 6th day of December, 1851. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Holroyd. William Smith proved that on the 6th December, he missed a cow of Thomas Weaver's; it was a yellow cow, with a white belly, it was branded PW on the milking side, and W on the ribs same side; she had a crooked horn, and was called "Moggy;" saw the bible and head of the cow; the bible is part of the inside of the cow; got a search warrant, and went to the place; there was nobody at home; Fox the constable had one foot of the cow covered with rubbish; Robinson and witness found two feet and the head; could not see the horns; Fox showed me a hide, the hide of Moggy; the brand PW was cut off, and the W was on; knows it to be the head of the cow; prisoner said to Fox that witness had given me the cow; witness never gave me the cow; the horns were cut off.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Some people call me Weaver; about three months ago I made arrangement with prisoner that prisoner should break in a mare; was to give prisoner 25s.; there was no agreement between prisoner and witness to break in some colts; nor that he was to get a beast for so doing; the hide was cut in the usual way preparatory to making a green hide rope of it; first saw the hide at prisoner's place.

Henry Fox, Chief Constable of Carcoar: Went with a search warrant to prisoner's place on 8th December last; found in stockyard a foot of a cow under some dung; last witness is generally called Weaver; found some of the beast among the hay under the bed of prisoner's house; found part of the cow in a tub salted down; prisoner came home while we were there; told him we had a warrant to search for a beast of Weavers'; asked him for the hide; he said "there it is"; it was on the gutter of the chimney; Smith said that was the hide of Weavers' cow; prisoner said he was to get the cow for breaking a horse; Smith said he could not give it to him, it was not his; prisoner said he had cut part of the hide into ropes; the hide was produced, and identified by witness; saw the head; the horns were cut off; part of the skin was cut off the head.

Examined by Mr. Fox: There is a shade of difference between a cow's foot and a bullock's foot; thinks a cow's foot smaller than a steer's foot; Smith told me it was a cow's foot; that he had lost a cow; Smith said to prisoner he shouldn't have killed that cow; generally calls Smith Weaver; knows nothing against prisoner's character.

Robinson went to prisoner's place; found the feet and head of a cow in a paddock; the horns were cut off the head.

Examined by Mr. Holroyd: Could not distinguish the foot of a cow from that of a bullock; prisoner said to Smith, did you not point out the cow to me as part of some cattle I was to get for breaking in horses; Smith said, "No," but acknowledged that a bargain to that effect had been made with prisoner, but prisoner never carried it out.

Thomas Weaver proved losing a cow called "Moggy," and identified the hide as hers, and that he never gave the cow to any one.

Mr. Holroyd addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and the Judge having summed up, the Jury retired for ten minutes, and found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for four years.

HORSE STEALING.

William Platt was indicted for horse stealing, at Bombaldray, on the 22nd day of January, 1852.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Holroyd.

Thomas Ellis, of Cowra Rocks, constable, proved that he took prisoner on a charge of stealing a grey horse; found the horse in a paddock of Mr. Rothery's; it is branded TR on the side; when apprehended prisoner said he had not sold him, he had only run it in from Bombaldry; it was his brother's horse; that he had a receipt from his brother, and ran in the horse in a mistake; the prisoner went home for the receipt, and then found the mistake; the prisoner was apprehended some time after he told this story; on the 24th January.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Prisoner gave him a receipt, that now shown to me, at the Cowra Rocks; compared receipt with horse, told prisoner the brands were not the same in the receipt as on the horse; prisoner said if the brands were different, it was not his brother's horse.

David Middlemas: Knows prisoner; witness wrote the receipt produced at prisoner's request; saw a person of the name of Keys; prisoner said he had sold a horse to Keys, and wished to have the receipt written, as he could not write himself; prisoner dictated the receipt; witness did not see the horse at the time.

Examined by Mr. Holroyd: Prisoner requested me to sign it in his name; was well known to witness; never knew of anything against him.

James Keys: Lives on the Lachlan; had some dealings with the prisoner in January about a horse; was to give prisoner £5 for the horse if it suited; did not take the horse home; took the horse as far as Blackman's; the horse was taken by witness a day or two after he bought him; the horse outside the house is the same animal; paid £2, and was to pay £3 more if the horse suited.

Examined by Mr. Holroyd: The horse was called Conroy; prisoner said he had got Conroy in the yard.

Witness bought him as Conroy's horse. Prisoner said Hope gave him the horse at Conroy's house, and said he had a receipt at home; £5 was the full value of the horse. First saw the horse in Middlemas' yard, about 18 miles from Hope's. Saw prisoner the following day, who said it was the very horse, and that he would go and get the receipt.

Abraham Hope: Lives at Bombaldry, has a run there. Prisoner, in January last, came and enquired for a black filly: asked witness if he had ever seen a horse of Conroy's. Witness said there was a strange grey horse on the run, branded with a key-lock, on the side. He asked witness to assist in getting in the horse, and said he would return him if the men met the horse. The horse shown to me is the horse.

Examined by Mr. Holroyd: Prisoner said he had the receipt at home; was looking for it for his brother, who had purchased it.

Samuel North, P. M., Carcoar: The prisoner was brought before witness on the present charge, at his own request, he made a statement, written at the end of his deposition, to the effect that a filly of his was running, as he has been informed, at Hope's run, and also a grey horse belonging to my brother; that he got the grey horse, and on finding it was not his, was returning with it, when he was arrested.

The receipts were read.

Mr. Holroyd addressed the jury for the prisoner and he was found not guilty.

STEALING GOLD.

John Punyer was indicted for stealing a piece of gold at Mudgee, in January last.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Holroyd.

John Dixon proved that in the beginning of February, 1852, he bought a nugget of gold, which weighed 31¼ ounces, at £2 16s. per oz.; left it lying in the scales on the counter in the stores. Prisoner was working in the house at a loft; saw him near his own house; in five minutes Mr. Bayley, J.P., drove up and asked to see the nugget of gold; witness went into the store to show it, and found it was gone; prisoner was not five minutes away; charged him with taking the gold; prisoner said he knew nothing about it, he had not taken it; witness said "You must have done so, and if you don't confess I'll give you in charge; witness searched all the persons in the store; did not find the gold; prisoner, when he left had finished his work, but was not paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Did not give prisoner a bottle of rum; prisoner was not drunk; Macbeth took him in charge; one of his customers was convenient to the gold scales for a quarter of an hour; the nugget was as big as my fist; it weighed 31 ounces; it was round and mixed with quartz; prisoner brought in some tools into the store in the afternoon; there was also a gardener in the store; those were searched by my two clerks; the gardener came in as they left; had gone when he returned.

Robert Strachan, storekeeper to Mr. Dixon, saw the lump of gold; the last time at twenty minutes before it was lost, in the gold scales; two men and Constable Farrell were then in the store; prisoner was with one of these men; he was in the shop between that time and the time it was missed; prisoner came in about the time; did not see him in the store after he did the work; the last time I saw him was five minutes before the gold was missed walking sharply out at the back door; his work was at the back of the house; Mr. Dixon came in to show it to Mr. Bayley; prisoner was standing in front of the house; he was charged with it; does not know what Mr. Dixon said; the two men were searched; Mr. Bayley searched them, and Mr. Dixon too; I was searched also.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Mr. Dixon searched the prisoner's house, found nothing; one of the customers sat near the gold scales; witness was busy selling at the other side of the shop; the nugget was about the size of a goose's egg.

Norman Macbeth: Apprehended prisoner by Mr. Bayley's orders; went towards prisoner, he was then running about the bush backwards and forwards; prisoner was called to stop; witness tripped him up about 150 yards from Mr. Dixon's store; when in the lock-up I searched him, but found nothing; Farren told prisoner he was taken on a charge of stealing a nugget of gold, and he said nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holroyd: Did not hear prisoner say Farren is as drunk as I.

By a Juror: Prisoner and Farren were both tipsy.

Mr. Holroyd submitted there was no case against the prisoner, and the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

His Honor adjourned the Court for a quarter of an hour, intimating his intention at the end of that time to proceed with the trial of Civil cases.

Civil Side.

HOLOHAN v. HAYES.

This was an an action on promises to recover £36 13s. 4d., being the balance of wages alleged to be due from defendant to plaintiff, for fourteen months' wages as a clerk and bookkeeper, at the rate of £40 per annum. Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Holroyd; attorney, Mr. M'Intosh; counsel for the defendant, the Attorney-General; attorney, Mr. Sargeant.

The declaration contained two counts, the one for work and labour, and the other one on account stated. To this, the defendant pleaded first, as to £10 payment and satisfaction; second, as to the residue upon assumpsit; third, as to residue. Set-off replication—to first and third plea, credit given in particulars; to second plea, similiter; rejoinder, similiter to replication to first and last plea.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £4 10s., and the Judge refused to certify for costs.

MEYER v. SINCLAIR.

This was an action on promises in respect of an alleged breach of contract in the non-delivery of certain flour bought by plaintiff from defendant, and damages were assessed at £670.

Criminal Business.

Wednesday.

STEALING MUTTON.

Richard Lyons and John Jackson, of Sofala, were indicted for stealing mutton, at Sofala, on the 3rd February, 1852.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were undefended.

John Callon proved, that on 4th February he saw prisoners walking towards witness' camp; prisoners went there, and one of them (Lyons) took down a hind and fore quarter of mutton, while the others watched; the man was walking away with the mutton when witness took it out of his hand; witness asked him why he was taking the mutton; prisoners tried to make off; they returned the mutton; there were three in company - one ran away.

Cross-examined by prisoner Jackson: Jackson handed witness £4 when taken; did not swear before Commissioner that he thought Jackson had nothing to do with stealing the mutton. Prisoner requested depositions to be read, but they had not been received. Witness acknowledged that he stated to the Commissioner that Jackson did not take the mutton, but was looking into the camp when it was taken.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General: Saw the prisoner at M'Cabe's the same day; they came direct from there towards witness' place.

John M'Cabe: Remembers prisoners he apprehended; they had been previously at my place; they came for a light twice together; Lyons quarrelled with a man of the name of Price, and Jackson stopped to help him; they left my place together.

Cross-examined by Jackson: Never saw Jackson in company with Lyons before; may have seen Jackson five times at witness' place.

His Honor summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners without leaving the box.

STEALING MONEY.

The prisoners were then indicted for stealing certain bank notes and sovereigns from John M'Cabe, at Sofala, on the 3rd Feb. 1852.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were undefended.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, enlarged on the highly important fact that in every instance where assistance is required to arrest suspected parties, it is readily given by the community at large, and that pickpockets and others will thus always find the Turon too hot for them, if they wish to carry on their trade at the gold California.

John M'Cabe: Am a butcher at the Turon; on 3rd February prisoners came with a third man to witness' place; they had no business with me; Lyons quarrelled with Price; the third stripped to fight; witness stopped to help Lyons, Jackson interfered, and helped witness to put on his short. Felt Jackson's hand in his pocket, had nine one pound notes and two sovereigns; was groggy; said to Jackson you cannot do it: stripped again to fight Lyons for one pound; went to Myles' store, pulled out the stake, none of prisoners produced money; they pressed witness and went away; missed his money; in putting his shirt over his head and putting his trousers up, missed the money; missed his money before he knew any money had been found; ten minutes before prisoners were taken.

Cross-examined by Jackson: Cannot identify any of the money; it was Lyons that offered to fight; after he seized Jackson's hand, said nothing about the attempt; witness's wife did not say, "M'Cabe, you have lost no money;" witness's wife sells grog; there are not always men about witness' place; cannot swear that Jackson was the man that robbed him; had the money in his pocket when the three men came; and some time after they had gone missed the money.

John Callon: Got prisoners apprehended, and got £11 from Jackson; brought prisoner to his tent; Jackson put his hand in his pocket and handed me £4; he afterwards handed me four notes and two sovereigns; I told Jackson what I had taken; went to Connor's tent and brought four constables; gave Lyons in charge; M'Cabe came and gave Jackson in charge; before M'Cabe came up found the money in his pocket; next day gave M'Cabe six notes; the notes produced are similar to those given him, but cannot swear to them; it was about 2 P.M. when the notes were given to M'Cabe, and about 7 P.M. when the money was given up by Jackson.

Cross-examined by Jackson: Did not call at M'Cabe's on going to the Commissioner's; did not tell any body that he had taken the money from Jackson.

Jackson, in his defence, stated that he had brought the notes from Armidale; and called Elizabeth M'Cabe, wife of John M'Cabe, who denied having said to her husband that he was doing wrong on the night of the fight at her husband's.

His Honor summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, who were sentenced, on the first charge to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for the term of three years; and on the second charge, to be kept to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for the term of three years, to commence on the 25th February, 1855.

HORSE STEALING.

Michael Macnamara was indicted for stealing a horse from Joseph Sewell, at Stony Creek, on the 1st of April, 1851.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

Joseph Sewell proved, that in February, 1851, he missed a bay horse, and on 25th March found him in prisoner's possession; prisoner owned the horse; said he had just bought it; prisoner has no settled residence nor occupation; has known him for ten years; prisoner pulled the mane out of the horse; for a fortnight locked the horse up in a store; he was again stolen; have not seen the horse since; is certain the horse was his.

Jonathan Sewell, son of last witness, identified the horse at the time it was found by Mr. Charles Green, stock-keeper to Mr. Sewell; corroborated the previous evidence, and proved that prisoner asked him to ration the pony, and claimed it.

Henry Humphries: Never lent prisoner the pony in question; saw him take the pony out of a paddock in March, 1851; Hugh Carney put the pony in a paddock at my place; prisoner claimed it, and witness said he knew nothing of prisoner's business; if the horse was his he might take it; prisoner then took him away.

For the defence prisoner called a man who did not appear, and handed in a written statement to the effect that he had bought him; and that if he had had any guilty intention he would not have taken it to Sewell's brother.

His Honor summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour on the roads, or other public works of the colony, for five years.

ASSAULT WITH FIRE ARMS.

William John Henry was indicted for assaulting one William Young with firearms, on the 18th January, 1852, with intent to rob the said William Young.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

George Young proved, that he and his father were travelling in a bullock team on the day mentioned. Prisoner came up, about one o'clock, and presented a gun at the dray. Father was leading a horse. Prisoner said, "stand." The gun was presented at the wheel of the dray. He asked William Young for money. Father said he had none. Prisoner said, he had sold his wool and must have some. Father said he had none, and requested prisoner not to use violence. He would show him. Witness looked up; and prisoner told him to lie down again. He then fired a gun, the ball struck the wheel of the dray. I got off the dray and went towards prisoner. Prisoner held witness. I was walking about backwards and forwards. Prisoner told father to bring up the mare. Witness mounted the mare and rode away. Witness returned in an hour and a half with a gun. Saw prisoner and presented the gun. Told prisoner to lay down his gun. Prisoner broke it over a stump. The gun is William Young's. It was in possession of prisoner. He was William Young's shepherd.

William Young gave evidence similar to that of last witness. Prisoner levelled the gun at witness. The ball struck one of the spokes of the wheel. Prisoner made Barker search witness; said he would shoot him if he didn't. Had no money with him. Prisoner said he wanted the mare. Prisoner snapped the gun at George as he rode off. It missed fire, witness ran away.

Examined by prisoner: Was standing at back of the dray, and moved forward. Does not know if gun went off accidentally, or if it was cocked.

John Barker: Was in Young's employment in January last; the prisoner at the bar stopped William Young on 18th January last; he called on William Young to stop; Young went further on; prisoner told witness to lay the whip down and come to the back of the dray, and stand alongside of William Young; he levelled his piece at William Young, and discharged it, the ball struck the spoke of the wheel; told witness to get his whip and tie William Young, and turn his pockets; witness turned them out; prisoner stood over him with the piece; laid the contents of the pocket on the ground—some papers and a pocket-book; prisoner picked them up after the father and son went away; George Young rode off; prisoner snapped the gun at George; the cap went off, but the gun did not; William Young now ran off; prisoner asked witness if Young had any money; picked up the pocket-book and went away.

Examined by a Juryman: Prisoner put the gun to his shoulder and fired at Wm. Young.

John Larnach: Recollects George Young calling on 18th January; he got a gun, and witness and he rode; made up to witness; was sitting on a log; George presented the gun, and took him a prisoner; prisoner broke the gun; the gun produced is the gun.

Thomas Finnerty: Got the prisoner in charge and the gun; it was loaded and capped.

John Sherman: Drew the charge of the gun produced on 19th January last; it was loaded with one ball: powder and wadding produced.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to hard labour on the roads, or the public works of the colony, for twelve years, in irons.

STEALING MONEY.

Richard Ainsworth was indicted for stealing one draft, of the value of £55 3s., and one piece of paper of the value of one penny, of the goods of Joseph Ainsworth, on 10th December last, at Bathurst.

Joseph Ainsworth: Is no relation to prisoner; in December last, bought a piece of land from Government; got a draft for £55 3s., put it in a letter, put it in the Post Office, did not pay the postage; it was written by Mr. Hughes, and put into the post by witness, on 3rd December; called at Post Office for an answer; it was gone; never authorised prisoner to act for him; does not know him.

Bernard Francis Hughes: Wrote the letter produced for last witness, on 3rd December last; saw the draft put in, and sealed the letter, and directed it to the Colonial Treasurer; gave it to Joseph Ainsworth to post.

George Ferguson, accountant of the Union Bank, at Bathurst: knows Joseph Ainsworth; gave him a draft in December last; the draft produced is the draft he got on 3rd December; it was afterwards presented at the Bank by prisoner; he said that Major Wentworth had sent him with the draft for payment; witness told him the draft could not be paid, as it was not indorsed; prisoner went away; prisoner said it had been returned from Sydney. Dr. Read was with prisoner; asked to look at draft, and told prisoner he could not get the money for it. Saw Major Wentworth afterwards.

Cross-examined by prisoner: Cannot say whether the draft unendorsed was worth £55 3s. or not.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General: It is a security of value; the paper is worth one penny.

Michael Connor: Assists in Post Office; Joseph Ainsworth posted the letter produced; it is marked on the back, "refused, not being prepaid"; prisoner called assiduously every morning in the year; saw prisoner get the letter produced, it was given to him by my wife, out of the Post Office window; prisoner was outside of the window; this is a receipt signed by prisoner; asked him to give a receipt; prisoner afterwards wrote the receipt produced.

Michael M'Cabe: Is a publican; knows prisoner; prisoner gave me a parcel to keep for Major Wentworth; gave it the same day to Major Wentworth, a few hours after.

D'Arcy Wentworth: Knows prisoner; he officiated as a clerk in the office of witness; came up in September; he was a constable; knows the draft and letter produced; got them on the 10th December; saw the letter taken from prisoner's pocket, on the 10th December, in Sullivan's public-house, by the chief constable; witness laid hold of prisoner's hand, shoved him into a room, and held the prisoner down, while the chief constable took the letter from his pocket; took prisoner to M'Cabe's; on the way prisoner said, that all was in the letter when you took it from me; when near M'Cabe's prisoner put his hands to his eyes, and said, "Oh, I recollect going to M'Cabe; I'll go in and get it"; witness said, he would go himself, and get the bill from M'Cabe; witness never authorised prisoner to go to the Bank, or get payment of the draft; never saw the draft till he got it from M'Cabe.

The draft, receipt, and letter, were put in and read.

John Henry Read: Is a surgeon in the Royal Navy, on half-pay; knows prisoner; he called on witness on the 9th of December; witness saw him on the 10th December, and offered to drive prisoner out as he was his patient; prisoner gave M'Cabe a letter; asked witness to drive him to the Bank; while driving they met Connor; Connor asked prisoner for a receipt for a letter; prisoner hesitated; and said, surely you can have no objection to give me a recept upon a bill; copy the address on the letter, and give it to Mr. Connor; prisoner said he had not the envelope, he had destroyed it; prisoner said he wished to go the Bank to get cash for a draft he had received from his mother; witness went into the Bank; prisoner said they would not cash the bill; witness looked at it, and said, how can you expect it, it is not indorsed; believes the bill produced to be the bill in question; left the Bank, and drove prisoner to Kelso; on the way witness offered him a cheque for £5.

Cross-examined by prisoner: Will not swear that prisoner said he had destroyed the envelope.

His Honor summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner was sentenced to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for five years.

STEALING MONEY.

Anthony Lucas was indicted for stealing one pair of trousers, the property of Andrew Price, on 9th February, 1852.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years' hard labour on the roads.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH OUR SURPLUS CAPITAL.

(From the Times, November 4.)

The prospect that the steady increase in the bullion of the Bank may continue for a lengthened period is regarded in the city as giving additional urgency to the question of the law of partnership. With Consols already approaching par, it is evident that if a further accumulation of capital should go on for several months, some new outlet will be forced. It is equally evident, from the condition of Europe, that that new outlet must be found either at home, in the colonies, or in the United States. Whether each shall enjoy its healthy proportion will depend much upon the boldness and promptitude of our commercial legislation. No one can have mixed in business during the last four years without arriving at the conviction that the day of joint-stock companies, under their old form, is at an end, and consequently that if capital is to be diffused and employed at home, it must be under some new conditions. The system of foreign loans has equally received a death-blow. Sardinia and Denmark are, perhaps, the only two borrowing States in Europe that could now raise even small amounts in our markets, and these have already been supplied to the extent their resources warrant. Austria and France indicate respectively an annual want of about £8,000,000 sterling; but it has been demonstrated that, although if the present state of things in those countries is to continue, the money must be raised in some manner, it will be impossible for the smallest fraction of it to be obtained here. The fate of the recent proposals connected with the Western Railway of France shows that as regards public works in that country the prospect is the same, and that hence the scheme for the Lyons and Avignon line, which is to be one of the earliest measures before the Assembly, will fail to derive any support from this side. Thus, while enterprise at home is checked by the state of the law, it is shut out from the entire continent by political causes. As regards the colonies, the Cape can afford no field while it is the scene of war, and capitalists will not venture their money in Australia when they must wait eight months to hear even of its arrival. In India Government interference and supervision is inconsistent with the possibility of commercial progress, and Canada can never compete on a large scale with the attractions of her immediate neighbours. Under these circumstances it is plain that when the external rush of capital takes place it will be to the United States. Indeed, for the past five years, the value of money in the two countries has been so disproportioned that all who were conversant with the opportunities that presented themselves were surprised the natural course of operations which was sure, sooner or later, to bring about a nearer adjustment of the rates, was so long delayed. A knowledge of the way in which our partnership law operates to discourage individual enterprise, and to dam up capital till it breaks all bounds in a sympathetic mania is sufficient, however, to explain the anomaly. There is no reason why the rewards of enterprise should not be almost as great in this country as in America, and they would become so if capital were equally free. That the undertakings which have been carried forward in the various States for the past five years have yielded high rewards, which have had nothing to do with any artificial excitement, has been proved by the fact of the rate of money during the whole time having ranged from 5 to 12 per cent., a period of some months having, moreover, just been passed with safety in which it was as high as from 12 to 18 per cent. With the growing intercourse between the two countries it will be impossible that such a disparity can much longer continue. The thing to be desired, however, is that enterprise should be so facilitated in England as to render it worth while to pay high rates for money here in place of letting the equalization be effected by a sudden drain to the other side. There are, it is true, abundant openings in the United States in which English capital might, in moderate supplies, be constantly employed, and still more numerous are the projects in which a union of the two nations would be advantageous; but a violent and indiscriminate outpouring is ruinous alike to both, since it corrupts the one and enrages the other by all the consequent loss. Whether this result, which was witnessed in 1839, is again to be seen a few years hence must, therefore, very much depend upon the course of legislation meanwhile; but if such should be the case, it is to be hoped, when we experience its inconveniences, we shall be sufficiently just to bear in mind that the reproach at our own doors will be heavier than we can be entitled to throw elsewhere.

REFORM BOROUGHMONGERY.

(From the Spectator.)

"Fiat experimentum:" St. Alban's has been anatomised by the Parliamentary Commission, and the whole rationale of a manageable borough election, is laid bare to public view. On the eve of a new Reform Bill, the disclosures will not only be instructive but practically useful.

To put the story in a few words. Mr. Jacob Bell, of the ingenious Quaker and chemical family in Oxford-street, has some notions about medical improvements, and, as many inventors do, he desires to bring his notions before Parliament. But, unlike many inventors, Mr. Bell is rich and can afford to purchase a seat. He first of all employs his own lawyer, Mr. Brace, to buy in, just as he might if it had been a matter of stock; and Mr. Brace tries his hand with St. Alban's. But the respectable solicitor is not *au fait* in this kind of market; perhaps he is over timid; at all events he shrinks back; and Mr. Bell is thrown upon Mr. James Coppock. Henceforward all goes smoothly. St. Alban's is "in the market," through three channels; one agent for the sale of the constituency being Mr. Edwards, who has been a banker, a farmer, an election agent. Matters are all arranged for action, and everybody sets to work. Mr. Bell canvasses and dines at St. Alban's, and wears the appearance, gay and debonnair, required of candidates. Mr. Bell's partner, Mr. Hills, writes a check for £500, for no specified object, and, as it were, launches it into space; a packet of sovereigns which have sprouted from the check arrives at Mr. Coppock's office; then another—then another—"several such packets." At these packets Mr. Coppock, discreet man, looks not: they are only "transmitted" to St. Alban's. At St. Alban's there is a place called Sovereign Alley, to which certain electors go, and pass through a darkened room, in "the dusk of the evening"; and, by some devilish cantrip sleight, each comes away some few pounds richer than he went! Ultimately, on the eventful day, Mr. Bell is "duly elected member for the borough of St. Alban's."

The perfection of art to which the whole process is reduced is really beautiful as a matter of skill and finish. At first, when reading of "several" packets sent to a lawyer's office, secretly, without check or watch, you infer that the packets will be lighter at their exit than their entrance: we are bound to express our belief that no such alleviation occurs; Mr. Coppock has too masterly a hand to snatch the sovereign rudely from the brown paper. And Edwards, the local agent, who received these parcels?—Why, even he has appropriated to himself "only £50." It is wonderful how these things are managed! Edwards of course had an "inducement"—Mr. Coppock had told him that "he would not forget it," had asked him "what family he had," and in short, had filled Edwards's mind with so confident a reliance on obtaining some Government employment, that he refused an offer of £300 from an opposite party, and would have refused £3000. Yet Mr. Coppock never uttered the words "a place, a situation, or employment." Mr. Coppock, however, says—"I have placed persons in my own office, in other offices, on railways, and in situations *anywhere!*" Wonderful dispensation! "I certainly have been the means of recommending persons to situations under Government," he says; but when pressed to be more explicit, he pleads thus—"You will excuse my saying that you are putting a question" [respecting an act, he means] "for which there is a legal punishment." Mr. Coppock took none of Mr. Bell's money; he made no promises; he breaks no confidences; he declares that if Mr. Bell had not permitted him, he would not have disclosed so much as he has—no, the Act of Parliament should not have compelled him. Indeed we believe that no act of Parliament could compel a master like Mr. Coppock. If you want to be elected Liberal Member, he is your elector; Coppock is an universal suffrage in himself.

Such is the system of St. Alban's. We see that "the representation" of that borough is a thing to be purchased of a Mr. Edwards, and his local associates, for a very reasonable sum; that through the masterly management of a Mr. Coppock, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding, it can be done safely and certainly, at a moderate sum—only about £2500 in the present case. There is, however, some unknown supplement to that amount—that which Mr. Edwards called his "inducement," and which the Commissioners evidently suspected to be a Government "place, situation, or employment;" only Mr. Coppock never used *the words*. But there is the utmost reliance on the fidelity with which he fulfils his implied assurances. The matter, however, must remain a mystery; evidently there is some branch office in connexion with Mr. Coppock's office, but Mr. Coppock did not say it is the Home Office. He spoke, indeed, of the Post Office and Excise—and we have heard stories about letter-carriers who cannot read, to say nothing of Custom-house officers who could manage entries of foreign goods without payment of duty almost as cleverly as Mr. Coppock manages the entry of Members into the House of Commons.

Such is the system at St. Alban's; but Mr. Coppock, speaking of the list of venal voters, says, that if he were to take not venal voters in a single borough, but "whole boroughs," whose Members have paid for their seats, from Abingdon to Stafford, he would make out a more extraordinary list. So that the system is general! He traces it back to the establishment of "the Reform Association," fourteen or fifteen years ago; he has got into communication with almost every borough in the kingdom; and, in short, the whole is reduced to system. In the Reform Bill of 1831 we thought that we had got rid of a system which enabled any noble boroughmonger "to do what he liked with his own;" we have, it seems, substituted a system which enables any trading boroughmonger, not noble, to do what he likes with somebody else's.

Is this the nest of corruption which Lord John's searching Reform Bill of 1852 is to clear out?

THAMES POLICE.

Captain Henry Heaton, the master of the ship Thomas Arbuthnot, now lying in the London Dock, appeared before Mr. Yardley to answer a summons at the instance of Charles Very, who sued for a balance of £15 wages, alleged to be due him for services on a voyage from Sydney to London.

Mr. Joseph Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, who, it appeared, had acted in the capacity of ship's steward for sixteen or seventeen years, and had given satisfaction to commanders and their officers, as well as to the passengers. He went out as steward in the ship Glentanner, which conveyed the Bishop of Lyttelton and his family, and other passengers. He joined the Thomas Arbuthnot in March last at Sydney, and he agreed to serve as steward for £4 per month, but did not sign any articles of agreement. Some time afterwards the gold discoveries in the colony were made known, a great rise in wages took place, and the complainant demanded £7 per month. There was great difficulty in obtaining another steward; the Captain shipped Very at £7 per month, and he signed the ship's articles for that amount on the 26th of May, when the Thomas Arbuthnot was ready to sail for England. A charge of incompetency was now set up, and Captain Heaton resisted payment of the balance claimed on that account.

Mr. Yardley thought it was strange that this plea should be set up, because the Captain had ample opportunities of ascertaining the character and ability of the man during the two months and upwards that he was acting as steward in Sydney. It would be a libel on the defendant's penetration if he was now to say that the steward was not worth £7 per month. He saw that seamen shipped at Sydney at £5 per month, and there was no doubt an inferior article at Sydney would fetch a larger price than a superior one in London.

Captain Heaton said, the steward only waited on himself and his mate in harbour, and he had no opportunity of testing the man's capacity until he got to sea, where he had to wait on a great many passengers. He had already paid the steward upwards of £30, which he thought was enough. The captain, however, admitted that if the steward had asked £50 per month he should have taken him, and called his chief mate, who said he knew the steward would not suit before the ship sailed, and deposed to his general incompetency, neglect, and want of memory, forgetting one day what he had been told on the previous one. The chief complaint against the steward was, that he was too liberal in his distribution of the wines, ales, and porter to the passengers, and that he was in the habit of sending away from the cabin on to the deck bottles half filled with wine, ale, and porter. The chief mate did the greater part of the steward's duty.

The complainant said many of the charges against him, and which were entered in the log book, he now heard for the first time, and this was only an attempt to deprive him of his wages, because he had shipped for a larger sum than was usually paid to stewards.

Mr. Yardly said the captain's own witness had admitted the steward would not suit, and that he had ascertained his incapacity before the ship sailed. Although the complainant was not a good steward, he was not expected to be one. There were certain things which the steward could not do, and he must submit to some deduction from the amount sued for. He should order wages at the rate of £6 per month, and, including 2s. costs, there would be £3 only due to the steward, which he directed to be paid.

Captain Heaton: An order upon the owners no doubt will be sufficient. I have not the money.

Mr. Yardley: No doubt, sir, that will be sufficient.

Mr. Smith: Oh, certainly, your order is enough.

Captain Heaton (boisterously): I am instructed by my owners, if I am called upon to pay this money, to pay it under protest.

Mr. Yardley: You may protest as long as you like, but if you don't pay the money, I shall have the dissatisfaction of issuing a distress warrant.

Captain Heaton: I do protest against the decision.

Mr. Yardley: The practice of persons protesting against my decisions is a piece of gross impertinence and incivility to the magistrate which I shall not permit.

Captain Heaton: I have only pursued my owners' instructions.

Mr. Yardley: You are a grossly ignorant man, or your owners are very ignorant.

Captain Heaton: Well, I have protested. I don't know much about these things. I have not been often brought here.

Mr. Yardley: If you forget the respect due to the court, and to the office I hold, I shall dispose of you in a very summary manner, and direct the officers to turn you out of the court.

Captain Heaton: I apologise, Sir.

Mr. Yardley: You had better hold your tongue.

Captain Heaton: I will do so, sir. I am very sorry.

Mr. Yardley: I will not allow you or any one else to comment on my decisions here. To protest here is a piece of great impertinence on your part.

Mr. Smith was sorry to say that very offensive remarks had been made in the Shipping Master's office respecting the decisions of the magistrates of that court. He had heard the Shipping Master say the magistrates could not know anything about sea cases.

Mr. Yardley: I care not about any insults or remarks not made in my presence, but if I cannot be treated with respect while sitting here, I'll cease to sit here at all. I have no personal feeling in any matter that comes before me. I administer justice in the name of the law, and as long as I have anything to do with the administration of the law, I'll endeavour to make it respected. I care nothing about personal respect.

The Late Duchess D'Angoulême.—The *Débats*, which was the semi-official organ of the Orleans dynasty, says:—"It is rarely in the destiny of public personages to soften hearts, and to excite sensibility. It appears that we are less moved and less affected by these grand misfortunes which participate in the generality of history than we are by private misfortunes. But when the immense mass of sorrow heaped on this august orphan, and the greatness and continuance of the misfortunes which have made her life a perpetual holocaust are considered, we cannot prevent ourselves from feeling a pious and respectful sentiment of pity. It is *apropos* to the daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, that one might feel the same astonishment as Bossuet at the quantity of tears which the eyes of queens may contain. Her life may be summed up in one word—she was unfortunate from the first day of her existence to the last. Maria Theresa of France was thirteen years of age when she entered the Temple to share the captivity of her father, her mother, her brother, and her aunt. She saw successively fall around her all whom she loved: her father was guillotined on the 21st January, 1793; her mother shared a like fate on the 16th October, her aunt, Mme. Elizabeth, on the 9th May, 1794; her brother expired in his prison on the 8th June, 1795. Left alone of this group of victims, the young princess was only restored to liberty in December, 1795, when she was exchanged for the commissaries which Dumouriez had delivered up to the Austrians. Mme. Royale, as she was called, went first to Vienna; afterwards, in May, 1798, she rejoined her uncle, afterwards Louis XVIII., at Mittau, where she married her cousin, the Duke d'Angoulême, eldest son of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. The Duchess d'Angoulême followed all the vicissitudes of her exiled family on the Continent, and afterwards in England, where she resided at Hartwell, in complete retirement, until the Restoration. On the 4th May, 1814, she returned to Paris with Louis XVIII.; she was at Bourdeaux when the Emperor landed at Cannes. Forced again to quit the country, she returned to England, and again came back to Paris on 28th July, 1815. Fifteen years after, in the same month of July, a new revolution again drove her into exile; and at length, a few days since, having near her deathbed the Count de Chambord, her dear nephew and the heir of her long and glorious race, she terminated a life of virtues, of misfortunes, of prayer, and of sacrifice. We do not here recount the political life of the Duchess d'Angoulême. The truth has been formerly departed from in saying that she took an active part in public affairs. The same has been said of her unfortunate mother, and we have, on the contrary, lately seen from faithful recitals, how much repugnance and dislike Marie Antoinette felt to politics. The tragical catastrophes in the midst of which the prisoner of the Temple had grown up must have inspired her with a deep disdain for earthly things. In the will of Louis XVI., we find these simple and sublime words, "I recommend my children to my wife; I recommend her to make them regard the grandeurs of this world (if they are condemned to enjoy them) as dangerous and perishable advantages, and to turn their thoughts towards the only solid and durable glory of eternity." The pious daughter of Louis XVI. obeyed this advice. She displayed as much heroic courage in the struggle as she showed resignation when God had pronounced her doom. Her life was one long and painful pilgrimage; it was one which might be called the road of the Cross. There are existences which appear to be predestined by God to bear the weight of the faults of humanity—they are, if we may use the expression, chosen victims. In the horrible times through which the daughter of Louis XVI. passed, her tears were like an everyday offering for the expiation of the crimes which were committed around her. Even at a period when the accumulation of catastrophes and the philosophy of history have eventully tended to harden hearts, the death of Maria Theresa of France is a subject of general grief."

Madame Kossuth.—A few days since an address was presented to Madame Kossuth by a deputation from the "Society for the Emancipation of Women." In addition to an expression of sympathy, this address contained the wish that the wife of the honoured hero of the day would communicate to those ladies her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex. Madame Kossuth replied that she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy towards herself, and through her, more particularly towards her country; that, with respect to her own views on the emancipation of women, she had in earlier years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that latterly the overwhelming course of events had left her, as might well be supposed, still less leisure for any speculations of this kind. It would, moreover (such was the conclusion of her little speech), be readily forgiven in her, the wife of Kossuth—a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished—if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance, and never thought of emancipation. The admirable pertinence of this reply will be doubly appreciated, when it is mentioned that Madame Kossuth was altogether unprepared for the address of these ladies.

A young girl of Tahiti, who possesses, it is said, a magnificent soprano, and who has great musical talent, has arrived in Paris. This young girl, who is fifteen years of age, has received her preliminary instruction in the primary school established by the French administration, and it was there she learned the rudiments of music. She is pretty, and gifted with veritable intelligence. Her name is Orea, and she belongs to one of the secondary chiefs of the Society Islands. Queen Pomare, who, as is known, is very fond of music, takes great interest in her, and has caused her to sing in concerts which she has recently given at her Court, and which are often attended by the officers of the naval station. She speaks French perfectly well, and sings in her national language the songs of Oceania, which produced such great effect on Bougainville and his companions. She comes to Paris to enter the Conservative de Musique, where she appears destined to obtain great success. The presence of the young Tahitian in the capital of France and of the arts will, we doubt not, produce great sensation. She will be placed under the protection of an honorable family who long resided in Oceania.—*Paris Paper.*

GENERAL NOTICE.

*** This Journal can be obtained every morning at Mr. W. T. Pinhey's, Chemist, (District Post Office), Parramatta-street.

THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

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SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged, and from this date the rates will be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	5	0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	7	6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction	10	0

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	10	0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	12	6

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings of stud work or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	15	0
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	17	6

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

Mem.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

Hazardous Goods.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—
Not exceeding three months, one-half of the annual premium.
Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.
Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO., Agents.
141, George-street, July 4, 1850.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Fattorini has removed from Elizabeth-street to the South Head Road, adjoining Lyons-terrace. 3072

BURTON AND POWNALL, Solicitors. Offices, No. 555, George-street, next the Bank of Australasia. 4176

NORRIE'S Photographic Portraits, executed daily at 170, Pitt-street, from 9 till 4, in an incredible short time, and coloured in a superior manner to any heretofore produced. A perfect likeness guaranteed, the sitter enjoying the most perfect ease and comfort during its production. Miniatures and groups, including children, from one to three guineas. 3651

TO SYDNEY BUTCHERS.

TO BE LET, in one lot, 300 acres of Land on the Hobartville Estate, adjoining the town of Richmond. The above land consists of two paddocks, each containing 25 acres, more or less, in cultivation last year, and a grass paddock containing 250 acres, well watered, and the whole enclosed by a good and substantial fence.

Rent, £80 per annum.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Cox, Hobartville, personally or by letter. 4081

TO LET, or sell, an eight-horse power steam-flour mill, in good working order, with scales, weights, and everything requisite for carrying on the same. Also, wheat and meal allivators, just completed, situated in Abercrombie-street, Chippendale. Inquire of Mr. Shepherd, Bank-street, Chippendale. 4170

WANTED, a Nurserymaid during the next fourteen days. Apply at the Office, 360, Pitt-street, Sydney.
B. C. RODD.
February 20. 4277

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned is the duly empowered Agent of the above Company, and will receive applications for Insurances, and issue Policies on the lives of persons residing in New South Wales.
GEORGE WERE.
Office, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 9300

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER AND CO.,
541, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices, Exchange Buildings, George-street.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates or premium, viz.:—
Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2¼ Guineas per cent.
Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1¾ Guineas per cent.
Gold Dust, 1¼ Guineas per cent.
With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, November 26. 10770

A CARD.
MR. CHARLES MOTTRAM EVANS, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Sofala, Turon River.
N.B.—Liberal advances made on goods for immediate sale (upon receipt of invoice) per return of post. Commission 5 per cent. 2017

AGENCY.—ESTABLISHED 1840.
THE Stores of the undersigned are open for the reception of—Wool, Tallow, Hides, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, and every description of Farm and Dairy Produce.
Stores and Stations supplied with every kind of Stores; and all matters at the Government Offices punctually attend to.
HENRY FERRIS.
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
January 9. 852

COLONIAL ROOMS,
454, CHARING-CROSS, EAST, LONDON
(*Four doors from Trafalgar Square.*)
THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous foe parties who take an interest in any of thr Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accomodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the futherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negociation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,— the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West end, and the official quarter of Westminster.
At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.
It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means in conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.
Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.
The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.
The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPER and GOLE, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 454, Charing Cross, East, London.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, City of Washington,
Under the directon of
Aaron Haight Palmer, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American and Foreign Agency of that City, and Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.
This Establishment is formed for the following objects :—
1. For conducting professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the prosecution and recovery of claims against the American Government.
2. For collections generally, embracing debts, legacies, and inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions.
3. For the purchasing of lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and loaning moneys on mortgage of real estate lying therein.
4. For investment of funds in United States and State stocks and loans; and, generally, for the transaction of all business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.
All communications addressed, post-paid, to Messrs. Palmer and Snethen, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.
9809 PALMER AND SNETHEN.

THE Proprietor of an old established General Store, within 100 miles north of Sydney, would be glad to treat with a respectable party (of moderate capital, and who thoroughly understands the business) for the same, upon very easy terms. The business is an extensive one, and capable of much further extension. The connexion to it is first-rate, and the fact of the proprietor retiring from it with a competency sufficiently attests its profitableness. The business premises are commodious and most complete; the dwelling-house is fit for a family of respectability. Declining health is the reason of the proprietor's retiring from the business.
Principals only will be treated with, and communications addressed A. B. C. D., *Herald* Office, will be treated confidentially.
February 24. 4658

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840.
GENERAL Australasian Assay and Refining Office, 170, Pitt-street.
J. S. NORRIE,
Proprietor.
Gold and Silver Assays conducted by Royal Mint process every Saturday, results giving actual loss, and standard value in England, so that parties making remittances, may calculate their proceeds to the greatest nicety.
3144

No. 52—6.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, February 23, 1852.
CLEANSING THE STREETS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, in consequence of certain alterations in the specification for cleansing the streets of Sydney for the remainder of the present year, the time for receiving tenders for this service has been extended to Saturday next, to afford persons intending to tender an opportunity of perusing the specifications as altered.
Sealed Tenders will accordingly be received at this office until Saturday next, the 28th instant, at noon, endorsed "Tenders for Cleansing the Streets."
Plans and specifications (as amended) may be seen at the City Surveyor's Office, where all particulars may be obtained.
JOHN RAE,
4390 Town Clerk.

SYDNEY ROAD TRUST.
TENDERS are invited for certain builders' work required to be performed to the toll house on the Parramatta Road at Grose Farm.
The plans, specifications, &c., can be inspected on application to Mr. C. E. LANGLEY, Surveyor to the Trust, at his office in Pitt-street, and who will give all necessary information.
The tenders to be addressed to the undersigned on or before two, P.M., on Tuesday the 2nd March next.
The Commissioners will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.
EDWIN W. HOLLINWORTH,
Secretary to the Trust.
Sydney Road Trust Office, 23rd February.
4488

EQUIVOCATION EXPOSED!!
THE ROB ROY! THE FITZ ROY!!
AND THE DART!!!
MESSRS. MORGAN, WHITE, AND KENDALL, beg to caution the public against the statement contained in Messrs. Rotton and Perry's advertisement, which lately appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, to the effect that theirs is the only conveyance now running to and from Sydney, Bathurst, and the Turon, &c., and to inform them that
THE ROB ROY
starts from Mr. F. Morgan's,
Spread Eagle Inn,
for Sydney, at 6 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and from Sydney to Bathurst, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock A.M., and arrives at its destination at 6 o'clock P.M.; the journey both ways being performed by daylight.
FITZ ROY
travels the road between Bathurst and the Turon daily, leaving Mr. Morgan's at 9 o'clock A.M., and arriving at Sofala, at 2 o'clock P.M., and
THE DART
leaves Messrs. Quail's, Jones' and Davies' inns, Sofala, at 9 o'clock A.M., arriving in Bathurst at 2 o'clock P.M.
Messrs. M., W., and K. beg to assure the public that their vehicles travel regularly between Bathurst, Sydney, and the Turon, and that they defy all the littleminded efforts of spiteful opponents to drive them from an enterprise which is already a lucrative one, and promises to take the lead of the road.
And as a proof that their efforts to please and accommodate the public are appreciated, they would call their attention to the fact, that their Sydney coach may often be seen well loaded with passengers, while the opposition rumbles along full of emptiness.
BOOKING OFFICES:
Bathurst—Spread Eagle Inn, Durham-street,
Sydney—Bull's Head, opposite the Police Office, George-street.
Sofala—Mr. Quail's Inn.
Bathurst, February 13. 4374

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—
A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's-street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.
To Professor Holloway,
Sir, At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.
(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.
The above invaluable medicines will *in future*, in consequence of advices from Professor Holloway, of 244, Strand, London, be sold in Sydney, at the store of the undersigned, at REDUCED PRICES—viz., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 14s., 28s., and 42s.
A similar reduction will be made at wholesale.
J. K. HEYDON, 78, King-street.
Sole Wholesale Agent for the Australasian Colonies. 4386

HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR.
240, PITT-STREET,
CHARLES MARTYN begs to inform the public in general, that the greater portion of his men having returned from the diggings to resume their former occupation, and at the request of many of his old customers, he will continue the coach building in connexion with his weekly sale by auction of horses, cattle, and other property.
C. M. begs to state that he has engaged Mr. Edward Healy to manage the horse department, which arrangement will enable him to pay the same attention to the carriage business that has entitled him to the confidence of the public for the last 12 years.
Parties sending horses to livery will have every attention paid them, and all horse stock sent for sale by auction, are requested to be forwarded, with their description and capabilities, the day previous to sale.
Large roomy boxes for entires.
N.B.—A shoeing forge on the premises for the convenience of the public, under the superintendence of a first-rate farrier.
Sydney, February 10. 3432

IMPORTERS of CARGOES TEA and SUGAR,
Are reminded that there is room in Unwin's Argyle-street Warehouses, either
BONDED OR FREE,
for several Cargoes, and that the rate of rent is 3d. per ton per week, and the charge for stowing and delivering of sixpence per ton each way, includes the labour of weighing on delivery in all cases where the goods are carted at the expense of the importer.
FOR SPIRITS
Drays are found at the expense of the store, and the bonding charges as advertised—See 1st January, 1852.
HENRY FISHER,
Lessee of Unwin's Bonded and Free Warehouses.
January 10. 869

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
GOOD solid Colonial Furniture, made from well seasoned wood, in great variety, at Hunt's Rooms, in Jamison-street, far superior to any imported for sale, and warranted to stand the climate.
A rich toned Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood, for sale.
A very elegant Rosewood Cabinet, with carved scroll legs, either for sale or hire.
A stock of Tents and well-made Cradles always on hand for gold diggers.
WANTED, two French Polishers and a good Cabinetmaker. 1815

SEA VIEW BOARDING HOUSE,
Market-square, Wollongong.
JOHN MOORE respectfully communicates to his friends and the public that he has taken the above house, formerly conducted by E. Lowe, and begs to solicit their patronage and support.
The Sea View Boarding House has every convenience that can be wished for, and is well adapted for families or single gentlemen.
This establishment commands a view of the ocean, is near the Post-office, contiguous to a delightful promenade along the eastern beach, and is also within a convenient distance of the landing place.
It is confidently anticipated that in the hands of the present proprietor of the establishment, it will be found to possess infinitely increased attractions to such parties.
Private apartments can be secured for either large or small parties.
Attached to the premises is extensive stabling. 3611

FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
THE "WHITE ROSE" OMNIBUS leaves Mr. Rider's, the Black Boy Inn, corner of King and George streets, every Morning, for Penrith and the Blue Mountain Inn at nine o'clock. Charges to Penrith, Five Shillings; to the Blue Mountain Inn, Twelve Shillings. The undersigned have made arrangements for extra horses on the Penrith Road, so that there will be no delay. They have also made arrangements with Mr. Robert Woods to forward passengers by the Lion Omnibus when there is extra loading for the White Rose, and to collect passengers through the town for the White Rose, to prevent accidents or fast driving through the streets.
N. PAYTEN } Proprietors.
4367 H. STEPHENS }

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS,
314, Pitt-stseet, near King-street.
THE undersigned has just opened the most elegant Pianoforte ever seen in the colony, and begs to invite the musical public to inspect it, and some very brilliant-toned instruments, by Collard and Collard, Cadby, &c.
W. J. JOHNSON,
314, Pitt-street.
4527 Instruments repaired.

VISITES.
GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. have just opened several cases of Visites, of the most modern style and approved fashion.
To the connoisseurs of this most beautiful article of dress, Ladies should immediately avail themselves of an early selection.
3342 253, Pitt-street.

SHAWLS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. beg to inform the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that they are now clearing out their entire stock of superb barège and cashmere scarfs and shawls, at a very great reduction from the original prices, in order to make room for the winter stock. 3340

SILKS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. beg to remind ladies that they have now in stock a choice selection of rich glacé, striped, and checked silks, which they are enabled to offer at lower prices than have hitherto been charged by the trade. 334

"READY MADE" DEPARTMENT.
GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO. beg to invite the attention of Gentlemen to their extended and well assorted stock of Coats, Trousers, Vests, &c., which will now be found replete with every variety, and at such low prices as must command a speedy clearance.
The attention of Miners is particularly requested to their large stock of Moleskin, Doeskin, Pilot, Cotton and Woollen Cord Trousers, which will be sold full twenty-five per cent. lower than they have ever been in Sydney.
3343 253, Pitt-street.

DIGGINGS.—TENTS, HAMMOCKS, &c.
PARTIES going to the Diggings may find at the establishment of the undersigned tents of every description, from £1 5s. and upwards, of the best quality and on the lowest terms. Tents of every description made to order in the smallest possible time.
Canvas, navy duck, &c., for sale at very low prices.
A good assortment of slops, and boots for the diggers.
T. LONCHAMP,
3716 Draper, 278, Pitt-street.

CLOTHES BASKETS AND CHINA MATTING, Ex ALMEDA.
JOHN HILL, JUN., having purchased the entire shipment of Baskets per Almeda, begs the immediate attention of his customers and the public generally to the above articles, which on inspection will be found not only superior in quality, but, to meet the daily increasing demand, reduced in price.
JOHN HILL, JUN.,
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker,
4595 King-street.

SADDLERY. SADDLERY.
THE undersigned has received and now on sale (24) twenty-four cases Saddlery, comprising every article in the trade. These Goods are worthy the attention of purchasers.
J. KNOX AND SON,
Saddlers and Harness Manufacturers, 213 and 215, Brickfield-hill, Sydney. 4220

FUNERALS.—J. HILL, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and being determined to merit a continuance of the same, begs to intimate to the public generally that he will in future perform Funerals from One Pound upwards, and to the really necessitous his charges will be merely nominal, without regard to profit.
JOHN HILL, Jun.,
2570 Undertaker, King-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully inform City and Country Storekeepers, Buyers for the Islands and adjacent colonies, &c., that their wholesale business will in future be transacted in the store erected by Mr. Uther, in the rear of the premises lately occupied by him in Pitt-street.
The stock will be found one of the largest and best selected in the colony; the strictest attention will be paid to orders when it is not convenient for parties to make their selections personally, and the system which has hitherto secured so large a share of public confidence and support, will be strictly adhered to, viz., small profits and quick returns.
Entrance up the gateway, between the house now occupied by Mr. Ducker and the Bee Hive.
3449 M'ARTHUR AND ATKINSON.

TO CALIFORNIAN DIGGERS.
IN addition to 50 dozen LYNDON'S best diamond pointed Miner's Shovels, the undersigned has the satisfaction of informing storekeepers, miners, &c., that he has received a supply of ALL STEEL AMERICAN MINERS' SHOVELS, so much used in California, and so much sought after here, which, with every miners' requisite can be had at his Stores and Manufactory, 320, Pitt-street.
N.B.—Single and double action PUMPS made to order in metal or wood.
A few sets Gold Scales and Troy Weights.
A. GRAVELY.
Sydney, February 25. 4522

EX THOMAS KING, GLENBERVIE, AND NEW LIVERPOOL.
JUST arrived as above, a large and varied assortment (15) cases Hats, of the very first quality, from the leading London houses, amongst which will be found Hats by Dolizenne, one of the most famous makers in the world, now ready for inspection.
JOHN DUCKER, late Uther,
4659 274, Pitt-street.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—On sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Fifty Tons Liverpool Salt, ex Thomas King
WATKINS AND DEAN.
February 26. 4719

M. BIRNSTINGL, George-street, has just received, ex Ann, and has now ready for inspection, an extensive and elegant assortment of Jewellery, &c., consisting of BROOCHES, in the latest styles; RINGS, signet and fancy, of elegant device and workmanship; LOCKETS, both open and hunting, with new improvements; WATCHES, from the best manufacturers in London, combining durability with elegance, at the lowest prices consistent with the good quality of the articles.
The most recherché description of fancy articles, in great variety. 4564

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
M. BIRNSTINGL, George-street, has now on sale—
BRANDY, of the finest quality, 8 O.P., in quarter-casks and hogsheads
A large invoice of hardware and assorted Ironmongery
Large Iron Fire-proof Safes, with drawers and patent double locks
A well assorted invoice of Lamps and Candlesticks, in Ormolu and Bronze
MATCHES, in round wooden and German chip boxes
GOLOSHES, both ladies' and gentlemen's
One case fine French Silk, most fashionable patterns
FRENCH MERINOS, and the latest novelties from Paris in fancy Drapery and Millinery, will be unpacked in a few days
Gold scales and weights
STATIONERY of every description
Gold and Metal Leaf, QUICKSILVER, and Chamois Skins 4563

"FILTERS."
M. BIRNSTINGL, George-street, has just opened a case of a newly invented description of this most useful article. The smaller kind being portable without inconvenience, and possessing the property of filtering the foulest water in an extremely short space of time, renders them especially worthy the notice of those proceeding to the diggings.
Also, a case of Goggles, with or without glasses, now open. 4565

LANDED THIS DAY.
CHARTS, &c.—North and South Pacific, mounted
Coast of California, from San Blas to San Francisco
Heyow
Hanelai
Waikia and Byron's Bay
Vavaw Harbour
Pangopango Harbour
Marquesas Islands
Otaheite and Eimeo
South Coast Woahoo and Honoruru Harbour
Mikulau Port
Gambier's Group
Chatham Islands
Cooke's Straits, with sailing directions
Falkland Islands
Philippine Islands
Torres Straits
Australia
Van Diemen's Land
River Tamar
Norie's Epitome
Raper's Navigation
Thompson's Lunar Tables
Mariner's Almanac
Nautical Almanacs, 1852 and 1853
Discharge Books, Cargo Books
Log ditto, plain and printed
Log Slates
Ship Articles
Highly finished Mathematical Instruments
Parallel Rulers
&c., &c., &c.
SANDS AND KENNY,
456, George-street,
Two doors South of General Post Office.
4729

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Others to the following Office Maps—
MAP OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF AUSTRALIA.
Constructed from official and other original documents, adjusted to the Maritime Surveys of Flinders, King, Wickham, Stoke, Blackwood, Stanley, &c., &c., by
J. ARROWSMITH, 1851.
Mounted on roller and varnished, size 6 feet 4 inches x 5 feet 6 inches.
MAP OF AUSTRALIA,
(Two Sheets.)
Mounted on rollers and varnished. The same Map mounted with case.
SANDS AND KENNY,
456, George-street,
(Two doors south of the General Post Office.) 4731

COLLINS' Map of London, corrected to 1851.
SANDS AND KENNY,
4730 456, George-street.

EX ROYAL STUART AND MAITLAND.
ON SALE, at the warehouse of the undersigned,
Invoices of the following goods, which will be sold by the package, or in quantities to suit buyers.
Men's blue and scarlet worsted shirts
Ditto blue striped guernsey ditto
Ditto blue and scarlet serge ditto
Ditto blue, white, and fancy yarn frocks
Ditto merino and lamb's wool shirts
Ditto lamb's wool, worsted, and cotton socks
Ditto ditto ditto ditto hose
Ditto Indian rubber and cotton braces
Ditto fancy checked doeskin coats
Ditto ditto tweed ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto fancy checked and striped doeskin trousers
Ditto hair lined and Oxford mixturo
Black cloth trousers
Drab cord and moleskin ditto
Fancy checked silk waistcoats
Embroidered cloth ditto
Scotch twill and regatta shirts
Stockport and 2-2 striped shirts
White shirts, linen collars and fronts
Men's black and fancy silk handkerchiefs
Printed twilled birdseye and corahs
Spun bandannas and opera and Albert ties
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Witney and navy blankets
Welch and imitation Saxony flannel
3-4 and 7-8 challie plaids, gala plaids, tartans, &c.
9-4 and 10-4 bush diaper coronation rugs
Grey cotton sheets
J. RICKARDS,
4573 Lower Pitt-street.

OILMAN'S STORES, &c.,
Ex Prince of Wales and other late arrivals.
JUST landed, in prime condition, from the celebrated Houses of Batty and Co., Hesketh, Davis, and Co., and Powell and Son—
4 cases Chedder cheese } in prime
10 ditto Berkely ditto } condition.
10 casks hams
12 cases raspberry vinegar
70 ditto pints and quarts pickles
4 ditto West India pickles
60 tins Yarmouth bloaters
30 cases bottled fruits
25 ditto mustard
7 ditto jams and jellies
20 ditto capers, catsup, Harvey, Reading, Worcester, beef-steak, anchovy, and John Bull sauce, herring, and anchovy paste, Exhibition Relish, &c., &c.
50 cases finest salad oil in quarts, pints, and half pints
10 hogsheads double refined English loaf sugar
Also,
50 cases pearl sago
250 catty boxes gunpowder, souchong, congou, and hyson teas.
On sale, at
A. FOSS'S,
3397 313, Pitt-street North.

FAMILY HOTEL. WOLLONGONG.
THE fine Steamer Keera, being now laid on for Wollongong, as a regular trader, the undersigned deems it worth while to advertise to his friends and the public that he still continues to conduct the above old established Hotel, where families and gentlemen can be accommodated at reasonable charges.
Respectable references, including the leading magistrates of the District.
3609 E. ELLIOTT.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among Sabbath Schools of the colony.
Applications for grants to be made by letter (post paid) addressed to the Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney, on or before the 30th March next, stating—
When the School was established?
Where it is situated?
Distinguished by any name? or connected with any Religious body?
What has been the average number of children attending during the last three months?
What number of Bibles and Testaments are required for immediate use?
How they are to be forwarded?
It is respectfully intimated to applicants and to the public generally, that while these Bibles and Testaments are given gratuitously, subscriptions and donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; or by
JAMES COMRIE, Secretary,
Miller's Point, Sydney.
February 26. 4584

TO SHEEP FARMERS.—CURE FOR SCAB OR CATARRH.
IT has been discovered that sheep, if allowed to graze upon lucerne for an hour or two—say once a month—are never diseased, the lucerne acting as a medicine. A few acres round each homestead is sufficient, besides, it heeps horses, bullocks, milch cows, &c., in good condition; once sown, it remains in the ground for years, and if not fed off will cut four to six times in spring and summer.
On Sale, Lucerne, Red and White Clover Seeds.
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.
N.B.—Proper time for sowing, winter and spring months. Farmers should order seed by their return wool drays. 851

SHOVELS! SHOVELS!! SHOVELS!!!
Ex Glenbervie.
50 DOZEN Lyndon's best diamond pointed Miner's Shovels
On sale at the Stores of
A. GRAVELY, 320, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Also.
Every description of tool required for a miners' outfit, which being manufactured on the premises, is warranted to be of good quality—
Cradles, various kinds
Long Toms
Miners' and common picks
Mauls and wedges
Crow bars, axes, and tomahawks
Prospecting pans
Zinc and galvanized iron buckets
Balers, quarts and pints
Camp kettles, &c., &c.
GOLD BOXES, for shippers
A superior double-barrel gun, on a new principle. 4526

TO SHIPPERS FOR MELBOURNE.
Ex late Arrivals.
HAMS, in Barrels
Jamaica rum, in hogsheads and puncheons
West India strong rum, in ditto
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads
Best Scheidam Geneva
Superior sherry, in butts, hogsheads, and quarter casks
Tarragona wine, in hogsheads and pipes
Claret, in cases
Assortments of drapery and slops
White lead
For sale at the Stores of
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
2890 Lower George-street.

ON SALE, a general assortment of OILMAN STORES and GROCERIES SLOP CLOTHING and DRAPERY
White lead
[illegible]
Turpentine
Tin plates
Patent sperm candles
Eau de Cologne
Washing soda
Soda ash
Fire bricks
Anchors and chains
Copper nails
French leather
Roans, and patent French calf
Sail canvas and twine
Tarpaulins
Woolpacks, and 3-bushel bags
Martell's brandy
W. I. rum
Ditto strong
Case gin
Whiskey
Sherry, Sauterne, and Champagne
Marzetti's bottled ale and stout
Corks
TOBACCO—Barrett's anchor brand
Kerr's half tierce
Shellard's keg
Tennant's ditto.
&c., &c., &c.
3812 SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

RECEIVED per Havering, from London, and other late arrivals—
Quarter-casks superior sherry, Shaw, Maxwell, and Co.'s brand
Hogsheads brandy
Bags Patna rice
BOGUE AND CO.
Pitt-street, February 25. 4506

ON SALE—French and Rhenish Wines, of very choice quality
Black Tea in 7 lb. boxes
Rattans
New Zealand Wool-lashing
New Zealand Whale-line and Cordage.
BEIT AND SONS,
4497 Macquarie-place.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.
ON SALE, Galvanized Sheet Iron, of various guages, 6 x 2 feet and 6 x 2½ feet
Galvanized Iron Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet
Galvanized Iron Ridge Caps
The Tiles are well adapted for the country, being shaped and punched ready for use, and may be laid with facility by an inexperienced person.
The Sheet Iron is the most durable material for verandahs ever invented.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street, near the Post Office.
311

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, in boxes.—Just received, a beautiful sample of Colonial Negrohead Tobacco, in square boxes, weighing 100 lbs. nett. Boydell's best, in kegs, weighing 180 lbs. These tobaccos are far superior to many lots of American Tobacco, and only one-half the price.
On sale at the Produce Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.
N.B.—Tobacco stems for sheep-wash.
February 10. 3384

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—On sale, by the undersigned, (250) Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Belmont Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, at reduced prices.
A. FOSS,
6756 313, Pitt-street North.

ON SALE.—Rice for Coolies. 150 bags Patna Rice, suitable for Coolies.
GEORGE REES
February 19. 4004

CHEAP French Red Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks, on Sale by
D. N. JOUBERT,
10189 589, George-street.

LEAN PIGS purchased at the Bark Huts Boiling Establishment; or an equivalent of fat pigs given in exchange for lean ones.
3659 H. W. HAMILTON.

BALMAIN ESTATE.
THE long-pending suit in CHANCERY, in which this Estate has been involved, having been decided, and an Official Copy of the DECREE of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, confirming the Will of the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, and authorising a sale of the estate, having arrived in the Colony:
The undersigned ATTORNEYS for the Trustees of the Estate, hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any portion of the same.
They further give notice, that a new survey and plan of the Estate, divided into convenient allotments, is in course of preparation, and that when completed a limited number of the allotments will be brought to sale by public auction.
JOHN THACKER,
ARTHUR CECIL DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE,
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy.

BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY PLANTS, at 10s. per 100.
T. W. SHEPHERD,
Darling Nursery,
4377 Sydney.

TO QUARTZ-CRUSHING AND MINING COMPANIES, MILLERS, AND OTHERS.
THE Undersigned have for sale,—
A Superior 10 horse, vertical, high pressure Steam-engine, with metallic piston, double sliding valves, &c., &c.
Also, Two Patent Progressive Corn-mills, with two feet eight-inch burrs, in iron frame, complete, with driving gear, wheat smutting machine, Taxford's patent sieves, &c., &c.
The above complete engine and flour mills have been put up for inspection at Buchanan's Wharf, and Mr. Struth, engineer, will afford intending purchasers all information required. For terms, apply to
MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.

ON SALE.
Bright Taal sugar
Pampanga ditto
White China ditto
Manila coffee
Java rice
Very fine congou tea
China matting
Camphor-wood trunks
Clothes baskets
Sporting gunpowder
4191 THACKER AND CO.

GOLD DIGGERS PROCEEDING TO PORT PHILLIP OR THE TURON.
PURCHASE your Supplies at 480, George-street, two doors south of Bank of New South Wales,
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy in hogsheads in or out of bond
Case brandy, case Geneva
Beith, Ross, and Co.'s Campbelltown whiskey
West India strong rum, 12 to 30 O.P.
East India ditto ditto, 20 to 30 O.P.
Sugar by the ton or bag, Java, Manila, Mauritius, or China
Tea, hysonskin or congou, in chests, halves, quarters, or boxes
Bottled ale and porter, Byass and Marzetti's Wines, single or treble diamond port, sherry and red wine
V. D. Land flour by the bag or ton, and every thing else in the trade
Observe—at REASONABLE prices.
☛ Orders given by post punctually attended to.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, 480, George-street, opposite Old Barracks.
January 28. 2296

GROCERIES—NEW GOODS.
Landing ex Royal Stuart and William Prowse.
FINE Scented ORANGE PEKOE
Imperial Gunpowder
Red and White Herrings
Wine and Beer Corks
Jamaica Ginger
Bluestone
Carb. Soda
Cream Tartar
[illegible]
Belmont Sperm Candles
English ditto ditto
Day and Martin's Paste Blacking
Italian Juice
Mocha Coffee
Saltpetre, refined
Spanish Olives
Assorted Jams, in 1lb. jars
Epsom Salts
Soda Crystals
Patras Currants
Muscatels, boxes, halves, and quarters
New Turkey Figs
Liverpool Salt
Dairy ditto
Mock Turtle and Hare Soups
North Wilts and Cheshire Cheese
York Hams, &c.
ALFRED FAIRFAX,
4619 394, George-street.

R. COWAN has for sale the following choice Wines, Spirits, Cordials, &c.:—
Martell's brandy, 12s. per gallon
Rum, B.P., 8 O.P., 7s. ditto
Whiskey (Scotch and Irish), 10s. ditto
Gin, in red cases (4 gallons each), 33s. 6d. per case
Ditto, in half cases (2 gallons each), 18s. 6d. ditto
Port wine (Sandeman and Co.'s), 16s. per dozen
Sherry ditto (pale or brown), 16s. ditto
Champagne, sparkling, 27s. 6d. per dozen
Cordials equally low.
"REIBY COTTAGE STORES,"
George-street,
Down the gateway, three doors South of the Post Office. 4700

HAMS! ENGLISH HAMS!!!
RICHARD COWAN has now landing, in prime condition, as follows, viz.:—
8 Hogsheads of Prime English Hams, at 1s. 2d. (*one shilling and two-pence per lb.*)
Terms, cash.
REIBY COTTAGE STORES,
George-street, (*Down the Archway*)
4699 Three doors south of Post Office.

TO GOLD BUYERS.—For Sale, a complete Apparatus for the analysis of gold, consisting of reverbatory furnace, crucibles, muffles, and cupels, with a magnificent set of scales and weights, the latter in platina. For particulars, &c., apply to H. MOORE, Moore's Wharf. 4169

GOLD DUST
purchased by
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
3114 Bank Court, King-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7365

GOLD DUST
purchased by
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
474, George-street.
Bullion Office, down the Gateway. 1253

GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of gold dust, at the highest market rates.
ABRAM BRIERLEY,
4725 Sussex-street.

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, in any quantities, at market rates.
HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
Circular Quay.
Sydney, January 1. 41

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust at the highest price.
R. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.
Bligh-street. 9730

WAVERLY.
TO LET, "Nelson's Bay" House and Grounds, furnished or unfurnished. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House. To a respectable tenant the terms will be exceedingly moderate. 4690

THE undersigned will advance on WOOL or TALLOW, consigned to their friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, or Liverpool.
CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 735

CARRIAGE OF HAY.
PERSONS in the Camden and Narellan Districts who have not employment for their teams, or who are bringing them down empty to Sydney, for the purpose of loading to Braidwood, or places to the southward, can be engaged to draw hay from Oran Park, Cowpastures. Application, stating terms, to be made to the Superintendent, on the establishment; or to the undersigned, at Barker's Mills.
4449 H. W. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being about to proceed to England, by the Ship Blackwall, requests that all accounts against him may be sent into his office, in Sussex-street, on or before Monday, the 1st March, proximo, and that all debts owing to him be settled without delay.
ABRAM BRIERLEY.
February 23, 1852. 4415

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the package advertised as at foot, received ex Commodore, Broadfoot, commander, be claimed and taken from the stores of the undersigned on or before noon of Saturday next, the 28th instant, the same will be sold to defray expenses, freight, &c.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Mr. JOHN OGILVIE, Tailor, Muswellbrook, Hunter's District, New South Wales, Sydney. 4283

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES per Maitland are requested to pass entries immediately at Towns' Wharf.
Captain Henry will not be answerable for goods, after landing.
R. TOWNS.
February 26. 4708

WHEREAS my Wife, Susan Jones, formerly Susan Watson, having left her home, at Castle Hill, on the 9th instant, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public not to give her any credit on my account, after this notice, as I will not be responsible for the same.
JOHN JONES.
Parramatta, February 24. 4582

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
TENDERS are required for the internal fittings of the new banking house. Applications to be made on or before the 29th instant, to Mr. J. F. HILLY, Architect, Pitt-street.
3207 J. BAILLIE, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for various additions and alterations required to be performed to the premises in George-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Brown and Co., next door to Mr. Mort's auction rooms. For particulars apply at the office of the Undersigned, King and York streets. P. J. DOWNEY, Architect.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, in the course of a month, to rent a respectable family dwelling-house or cottage, in the neighbourhood of St. James' Church, containing not less than six rooms, with outhouse, &c., complete. For a suitable house a good rent would be given, and no objection to take it for a term. Apply by letter for further particulars, addressed to X. X., 394, George-street. 4167

COALS WANTED.—Newcastle Coals wanted to be delivered alongside a ship now ready to take in. Apply to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street. 4671

OATS—OATS.
WANTED, 5000 (five Thousand) bushels prime White Oats, for which the highest price will be given, delivered at the Produce Stores, 291, Pitt-street, [illegible]
HENRY FERRIS.
January 29.
N.B.—Also, 2000 Bushels Maize and other produce. 2581

ENGLISH BARLEY.
WANTED, as soon as possible, delivered at the Produce Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre—
2000 Bushels English Barley
1000 Ditto Cape ditto
5000 Ditto Oats
2000 Ditto Malt
Bacon, Cheese, and other colonial produce purchased or sold on commission.
HENRY FERRIS.
February 13. 3631

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Books, linen, clothing, cabin furniture, dressing cases, desks, guns, pistols, and miscellaneous property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street, near the Hunter River Wharf.
N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 2889

WANTED, for the Instruction of a Gentleman's Family, residing within a few miles of Sydney, a Governess competent to impart a sound English Education, combined with French and Music. Address Mr. JOHNSTON, Annandale. 4482

SHIP VIMEIRA, Campbell's Wharf. — Captain H. Neatby, of the ship Vimeira, will be glad to treat with five or six colonial young men, for a voyage to England; guaranteeing them a passage back to Australia. Apply on board; or to Mr. I. D. NICHOLS, Shipping Agent. N.B.—Able and ordinary seamen wanted.
February 26. 4664

WANTED, an Assistant Shopman; also, a Slaughter Butcher. Apply to Mr. CLEEVE, butcher, Charlotte-place. 4395

WANTED a respectable lad, to wait at table, and make himself generally useful. Apply to C. R., *Herald* Office. 4621

FIVE POUNDS REWARD will be paid by the Undersigned, to any person who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the author of the following hoax, which appeared as an advertisement in this journal on the 7th instant.
FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Richard M'Guffin are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Newry House, Market-street, on Sunday Evening next, at half-past 3 o'clock. N. B.—No circulars will be issued.
The above cruel and false announcement was brought to this office on the evening of the 6th instant, by a man in a working dress, who asserted that the notice was true. The undersigned regret that the *Herald* should have been made the instrument of circulating so false and wicked a notice, and of thus injuring Mr. M'Guffin.
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
February 26. 4653

REWARD, £3 IF STOLEN; £2 IF STRAYED.—Taken from the paddock of Dr. Dickson, in Annandale, 3 horses: two of them bright bays, black points, each with a star in for head, one a mare, nearly thorough-bred; the other a horse, 16 hands high, in low condition; the third, a light chesnut, white face, and two hind feet white. Information to be given to Dr. DICKSON, the Cottage, Annandale, Parramatta Road. 4373

LONG ESTABLISHED INN TO BE LET.
TO BE LET, the Sussex Arms, on the road from Wollongong and Appin to Campbelltown, with Sixty Acres of Land adjoining. Application to be made to Mr. RIGLESFORD, on the premises, near Campbelltown, if by letter postpaid. Immediate possession may be had. 4486

TO GARDENERS.—To Let, a Market Garden, containing about eight acres of rich cultivated ground, with a four roomed Cottage. For terms apply to ROBERT MURRAY, Five Dock; or by letter postpaid to the care of Mr. M. FARRELL, Farmers' Arms, George-street. 3871

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DOLLARS AND DOUBLOONS.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of the above.

A. ASHDOWN,
Manager Australasian Sugar Company.
Offices, 427, George-street, Sydney. 4767

MONEY to lend on Mortgage of real property, in sums from £1000 downwards to £100. Apply to Messrs. OWEN AND SON, Solicitors, 307, Pitt-street. 4772

TO LEND, on Mortgage, the sum of £150, at 7 per cent. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE AND HARDY, Solicitors; or Mr. THOMAS COWLISHAW. 4733

SHEEP WANTED.—Wanted immediately (for which cash will be paid), about 2000 first-rate fine-woolled Merino Ewes, from two to three years old, to be delivered at Newcastle or other port for shipment, and warranted as never having been diseased.

Apply, stating price, to GEORGE J. ROGERS, solicitor, George-street, Sydney. 4748

BOARD AND LODGING.—Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, or the Parramatta Road, an apartment, with partial board, together with accommodation for a horse, by a gentleman whose avocations keep him from home in the day time. Apply by letter (post paid), stating locality and terms (which must be moderate), to Q. D., care of Mr. Fletcher, Dentist, Hunter-street. 4739

WANTED, a master for the ketch Brothers. Apply to J. C. KORFF.
4812

WANTED, a steady active man as storekeeper at a sheep establishment in the county of Bligh. Apply at the Australian Club, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon. 4819

WANTED.—Two Blacksmiths and Four general Fitters. None but first-rate workmen and steady men, need apply.

P. N. RUSSELL,
4784 Sydney Foundry.

WANTED, a Blacksmith. Apply to Messrs. R. and E. TOOTH, Kent Brewery. 4761

TAILORS AND NEEDLEWOMEN.

WANTED, Waistcoat, trousers, and Alpaca Coat hands.

PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN,
4828 Manufacturers of Slops, Pitt-street.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—Wanted a person conversant with the above trade, for a country store about thirty miles from Sydney. Apply to PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN, 259, Pitt-street. 4783

WANTED, an out-door Apprentice. Apply to R. LOCKWOOD, Mastmaker, Lower George-street. 4745

ESTABLISHED 1844.
THE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel,

IS OPEN DAILY from nine to six, to provide Settlers, Private Families, and the public generally, with every description of Farm and Domestic Servants, Mechanics, Educated Persons, and others of good character, male and female, married or single, and to engage the unemployed generally.

☞ ALL PERSONS out of employment should apply, and particularly FEMALE SERVANTS, who can have a choice of respectable situations, and obtain good wages.

WANTED.—Shepherds and Hutkeepers (married as well as single), an Overseer, a Blacksmith, Stockmen, Boys, Girls, and various others.

4773 H. F. BRIMMER.

WANTED, to proceed to the Interior, a Man Cook; also, two Farm Servants; to competent parties good wages will be given. Apply at 72, George-street South. 4753

WANTED, a thorough, good, general servant. Apply to Mrs. A. FAIRFAX, [illegible] Watch-house. 4809

FEMALE SERVANTS WANTED. —A good plain Cook, also an active house servant; an elderly woman would be preferred. Apply to Mrs. E. RAPER, George-street South. 4764

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. W. G. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. 4820

WANTED, a woman as cook and general house servant. To an industrious and steady person liberal wages will be given; good character required. For address apply at the *Herald* Office. 4817

WANTED, an active intelligent lad, to run errands and make himself generally useful.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.
4815 450, George-street.

TO MASTERS OF VESSELS, MECHANICS, &c.

THE advertiser would be glad to make arrangements with Masters of Vessels, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, &c., to keep and make out their accounts, collect the same, if required. Reference as to respectability, &c., will be given. Apply by letter, R. R., *Herald* Office. 4775

WANTED, by a young man just arrived from England, a situation as clerk or warehouseman, either in town or country. Address F. C., *Herald* Office, George-street. 4754

£5 REWARD.—Stolen from Camperdown, on Thursday evening, a brown lengthy mare, branded X under saddle near side, switch tail, with white star on forehead. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will give information that may lead to the conviction of the thief.

WILLIAM HEFFERNIN,
Camperdown.
February 27. 4757

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from the Waterloo Paddock last December, a yellow and white Cow, supposed to have a calf by her side, branded PR on near side. Whoever will give information to the undersigned that may lead to her recovery will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM BROWN,
Sussex-street.
February 26. 4707

THERE was a purse found on the Riley Estate, the 25th of February, by a son of Hugh Lawns, coming from school, with a certain sum of money in it; and the loser can have it by giving the marks and tokens of it, and applying at HUGH LAWN'S, Surry-street, Woolloomooloo. 4738

BOARD AND LODGING for Single Gentlemen. Also, Furnished Apartments, and use of the kitchen, at W. S. PEARSON'S, 51, Pitt-street South. Terms moderate.

TO LET, a Bed-room and Sitting-room; rent moderate. Apply to T. V. *Herald* Office. 4762

TO LET, for a term of years, or, for sale, the Dwelling-house, containing 14 rooms, with the store and premises in King-street, lately occupied by Mr. Sillitoe. Apply to Mr. JOSEPHSON, Elizabeth-street North. 4765

TO LET, a Public House situated in a central part of the city, doing a good business. For particulars address letters to T. C., *Herald* Office. 4759

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOY'S PONY.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A very quiet and handsome boy's pony, thoroughly accustomed to children. 4823

USEFUL HORSES.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Seven very useful Horses, just arrived from Queanbeyan, viz.:—

1. Huntsman—a chesnut gelding, thoroughly good in harness, a capital tandem leader, and carries a lady
2. Punch—a saddle and harness horse
3. Farmer—a stout black gelding
4. A black gelding, rides quiet
5. A bay mare, a good hack
6. Dan—an excellent journey cob
7. Manfred—a stout roadster 4826

HORSES.
Gigs and Harness, Sociable, Carts, Dray, &c.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Jager, a splendid hack, by Phœnix, up to any weight
Nelly, a smart saddle and harness mare
Toby, a first rate gig horse
A brown gelding, an excellent gig or phaeton horse
A bay ditto ditto
A chesnut gelding by Vagabond
A ditto ditto by Sailor boy
A brown mare, by Johanna
2 Warranted draught horses
53 Other horses

Also,

A well built sociable, a dennet gig, a travelling gig
3 Sets gig harness, several bridles, Martingale's, &c.
2 Carts, 1 dray, 1 open phaeton, and a cab phaeton 4827

BLOODHOUND.

MR. BURT will sell by auction at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A pure bred Bloodhound, the best watch dog in the colony. 4824

Furniture, Rum, Wine, Bottled Ale and Porter, Silver Watches, Feather Beds, Empty Hogsheads, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions from Mr. N. Bray to sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the Liverpool Arms, Lower George-street, without reserve,

A quantity of furniture and effects, comprising bedsteads, chairs, washstands, feather and wool beds, palliasses, bedding, looking glasses, 8 silver watches, 3 boxes of clothing, crockery, glass, and other sundries.

Also,

Rum, sherry wine, cloves, bottled ale and porter, and large lot of empty hogsheads, dry casks, cases, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 4821

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30 cwt. very SUPERIOR CHEESES, from the best Dairy in the Colony, and fully equal to English.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, February 28th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

217 very superior Colonial CHEESES.

The Auctioneer calls the particular attention of Melbourne buyers and others to the above really choice lot of Cheese, as being decidedly the best lot brought into this market this season.

Terms, cash. 4810

SURPLUS STORES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on MONDAY next, March 1st, 1852, at 11 o'clock precisely,

11 casks oatmeal
6 casks split peas
3 ditto suet
10 boxes raisins
16 tins lime juice
3 cases herrings

Terms—cash. 4844

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
DRUGS, DRUGGIST'S WARE.
To close Consignments—Without reserve.

J[illegible] structions from R. M. ROBEY, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, March 2nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,

The following remaining portion of invoices Drugs and Druggist's Ware, comprising

DRUGS.

45 jars rect. Oil of Tar
Ammon carb. opt., magnes. calcin. opt., Bailey's acetic acid, Barbadoes and Socotrinic aloes, rottenstone, refined camphor, balsam copaiba, pul. cubebs, pul. sodae tart., gum arabic, gum paradise, gum tragacanth, Jamaica ginger, Spanish anotta, P. M. ginger, quassia, antimony, tapioca, lig. ammon., canary seed, lig. plumbi, hy. myrrh, conf. aromat, copaiba capsules, essence lemon, pre. crata, pul. cubebs, colocynth, gentian root, scamonium, essence belladonna, pul. magnesia, lig. amonia, gums, kuia, gamboge, mastic, scammory, benjoin guaica, assafœtida, catchu shellac, sp. amon. fatida, oil mint, peppermint, lemon, essence bergamot, pul. myrrh, ipecac, gambog, liconum rub nisis sabine, oxalic acid, cetar precip, ammon a hydrag, fol hydrecain, digitalis, conii, rosæ race copaici, potass bicort cyal zinc oxyd, antium sulph precipi, hair powder, Truvelt's lavender water, mercury, opium, rhubarb, sponges, and a most extensive assortment of various too numerous to recapitulate.

DRUGGIST WARE.

Graduated glass receivers, breast pumps, vials, wide and narrow mouthed stoppered rounds, graduated measures, glass retorts, pill boxes, seidlitz powder boxes, syringes, jars and covers, pestle and mortars, filled horse gloves, belts, horsehair brushes, hair and tooth brushes, &c, &c.

ACIDS.

5 packages sulphuric, acid nitric, antim. muriat
10 casks Epsom salts

Terms liberal.

☞ The whole of the above will be sold, without the least reserve, to close all accounts. 4555

REMAINING PORTION OF THE STOCK of Mr. W. B. CURTISS, Tailor.
To Drapers, Tailors, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on TUESDAY next, March 2nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Remaining portion of the Stock of Mr. W. B. Curtiss, comprising an excellent assortment
Broadcloths
Cashmeres
Beavers
Doeskins and cassimeres
Fancy cashmere vestings, shawls, Marsala, figured silk, stout winter
White drills and ducks
Colonial tweeds
Elastic drawers, trimmings, buttons
Ready-made coats and trousers

Also,

Two cases moleskins
One ditto prints, to close an account.

Terms—Cash. 4710

PORT PHILLIP GOLD.
Ex Shamrock.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, March 2, at 12 o'clock precisely, should the above steamer arrive prior to this date,

1212 Ounces Mount Alexander Gold
In Lots. 4837

MONDAY, MARCH 1.
To Toy Dealers and Others.
ACCORDEONS, HARMONIAS, CLARIONETS, HUNTING HORNS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, March 1, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One case containing—

An assortment of Accordeons, from 5 keys to 17
Harmonias, clarionets
Mouth harmonias
Hunting horns.

Terms—Cash. 4695

MONDAY, MARCH 1.
STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A STOREKEEPER FROM THE TURON.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, March 1, at 11 precisely,

Without Reserve,

Strong boots
Tinder boxes
California blankets
Blue twill and serge shirts
Tweed and doeskin shooting coats
Scotch caps, red serge shirts
Looking glasses
Pocket knives, butchers' knives
GOLD SCALES and WEIGHTS, very superior
Quicksilver
Brab hats
Black and whitey-brown thread
Braces, men's socks
Blue pilot trousers
Playing cards
Rack and small-tooth combs
Percussion caps, steel pens, account books
Chamois skins, men's leather belts
Case patent night-lights
Case eau de rose
Buttons, binding, white shirts
White rugs, shawls, vests
Artificial flowers, children's socks
Pieces silk handkerchiefs, pieces silk vesting
Blue serge shirts, bandannas
Gloves, straps, cap trimmings
Silk boot laces
Children's books, blue silk twist
Long handle fryingpans, files.

Terms—Cash. 469

MONDAY, March 1.
TO GROCERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

40 Cases Oilman's Stores
20 Casks Oatmeal
10 Bags Fine Flour
Bleached Jamaica Ginger.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock precisely,

40 Cases Whybrow, Heaton, and Co., and Coward's Oilman's Stores, as follows:—
Pint salad oil, 2 and 4 dozen cases
Pint pickles, 3 dozen ditto
Assorted sauces, 3 dozen ditto
Ditto bottled fruits, 2 dozen ditto
Colman's No. 1 blue, 56 lbs. ditto
Half lbs. mustards, in 6 dozen ditto
Valencia almonds
Belmont sperm candles
Black lead, 2 oz. packets
Bleached Jamaica ginger
Orange pekoe tea
20 Casks oatmeal
10 Bags fine flour, each 50lbs.

Terms at sale. 4831

MONDAY, 1st March.

Office Clock, 8-day
Brush Ware
Ladies' Work Boxes
Rack Combs, Side Combs
Jenny Lind and Stained Rack Combs, &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,

One case containing—
15 dozen broom heads, Nos. 4, 6, 12
5 dozen bannisters, 2, 3, 4
One case—
15 ladies' work boxes, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 inch
One case—
12 dozen rack combs
36 dozen side combs
16 dozen stained rack combs, 4, 5, 6
18 Jenny Lind combs
8½ dozen combs, various
3 dozen small tooth, ditto
One case containing—
Six eight-day dials
Patent steel snuffers
Pocket books, steel pens, lamp cottons
Boxes Mordan's p[illegible]
[illegible] brushes
Alarum dials
Envelopes, large pencils.

Terms at sale. 4830

On Account and risk of the Shipper.

Large Chimney Glasses.
Gilt Mouldings.
Toilet Glasses.
Walking Sticks.
Dressing Glass Frames.
Perfumery.
Quicksilver.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, March 2nd, at eleven o'clock,

§ 80 1 best British plate chimney glass, 69 x 50, in elegant gilt frame
§ 81 2 ditto ditto ditto, 53 x 43
2 ditto ditto ditto, 49 x 39
§ 82 3 ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 30
1 ditto ditto ditto, 39 x 29
1 ditto ditto ditto, 39 x 28
§ 83 1 ditto ditto ditto, 49 x 39
1 ditto ditto ditto, 44 x 40
2 ditto ditto ditto, 46 x 36
1 ditto ditto ditto, 43 x 33
§ 84 2 dozen double gilt mouldings
1 dozen, each three-fourths, 1 inch half framed ditto
3½ ditto half inch single ditto
6½ ditto 1 inch flat ditto
6½ ditto 1¼ inch ditto ditto
§ 85 1 Parmesan cheese, 98lbs.
1 best ditto ditto, 94lbs.
14 dozen pair 9 x 7 pillars
§ 86 95 dozen mahogany pillars
32 ditto dressing frames
2 ditto convex and flat glasses
§ 87 32 dozen assorted walking canes
§ 88 A case assorted perfumery
§ 89, 90 2 bottles quicksilver, 154lbs.

Terms, cash. 4839

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Books, Plate, Glass, Crockery, Horse, Gig and Harness, Spirits, Bottled Ales and Porter, &c., &c., the property of David Fernandez, of the Green Dragon, corner of Kent and Erskine streets; to be sold in consequence of his immediate departure for England.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Fernandez, of the Green Dragon, Kent and Erskine streets, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Household Furniture and Stock, consisting of horsehair sofa, ditto couch, handsome loo table and sideboard, large dining tables, elegant chiffonier, 6 horsehair chairs, 12 Trafalgar ditto, very handsome state bedstead, 6 cedar ditto, 3 pier glasses, fenders, oilcloth, lamps, writing desk, plated cruets, pictures, ornaments, dressing tables, washing stands complete, secretary, 2 chests of drawers, bedsteps, damask and muslin window curtains, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, stretchers, eight-day clock, time-piece, American clock, toilet glasses, crockery, tumblers, wine glasses, knives and forks, cut decanters, copper kettles, ditto saucepans, kitchen dresser, and a variety of kitchen utensils, a Gravely stove, office stove, and sundries.

Also,

A very neat turn-out, comprising gig, set of gig harness, hogskin saddle and bridle, and first-rate horse; chaff-cutting machine, hay and corn, 3 tents, 40 x 30, complete, with poles, doors, and 8 forms; 2 guns and 2 brace of pistols, 1 hogshead Martell's brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 2 hogsheads English porter, 3 cases gin, 1 cask cider, 1 case Port wine, 2 casks bottled ale and porter, 1 case cigars, and sundry lots of publican's utensils, piping, &c.

Terms—cash. 4834

HEAVY SCOTCH TWILL SHIRTING.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 2nd March, at half-past 10 o'clock,

R in triangle.

§ 106—One bale stout Scotch twill shirting, slightly damaged

Terms at sale. 4650

AMERICAN CUT TROUSERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,

One case, containing—
48 pairs Oxford mixed doe trousers, fly fronts, buckles and straps behind
52 ditto blue striped ditto
One case—
99 pairs fancy printed ditto
One case—
100 pairs drill ditto
26 ditto fancy doeskin

Terms at sale. 4649

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged HORROCKS' LONGCLOTH.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd March, at half-past 10 o'clock, ex Glentanner, from London.

R in diamond.

§3— 41 pieces Horrocks' Longcloth, slightly damaged
9 ditto ditto ditto, much damaged
§2— 21 dozen brown half-hose, ditto
249 ditto ditto ditto, sound.

Terms, cash. 4651

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
Without reserve.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,

51 Packages of the undermentioned Goods—
1 case, 21 dozen fine white shirts
1 ditto, 40 ditto ditto regattas
1 ditto, 40 ditto ditto
1 bale, 18 ditto check shirts
8 ditto superior regattas
20 ditto ditto striped
1 case, 16 pieces imperial military ducks
11 ditto ditto drill
1 ditto, 5 ditto 90 inch linen sheeting
6 ditto 4-4 ditto ditto
1 ditto very superior parasols
1 bale, 21 pieces fancy Orleans
2 cases superfine black hats
1 ditto hats and caps
6 ditto superfine clothing
1 bales fancy prints
3 cases ditto ditto

Terms at sale. 4648

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
In consequence of the Goods not being landed,
To TUESDAY, 2nd March.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE
Of 116 Bales and Cases of
SEASONABLE GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY next, the 2nd March, at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One hundred and sixteen packages of the undermentioned goods:
2 bales fancy yarn frocks
2 ditto striped Guernseys
2 cases lambs' wool vests
2 ditto cotton braces
1 ditto white shirts in boxes
1 ditto fancy rowing shirts
1 bale blue serge shirts
1 ditto scarlet ditto
1 ditto blue double back ditto
1 ditto ditto and scarlet worsted frocks
2 ditto Scotch twill
2 cases fancy regattas
1 ditto lambs' wool pants
1 ditto Merino and cotton ditto
1 ditto white Linsey jackets
1 ditto imitation colonial tweed trousers
5 ditto double stitched mole ditto
2 ditto cord ditto
2 ditto fancy moleskin ditto
2 ditto lined ditto ditto
1 ditto boys' cord ditto
1 ditto ditto mole ditto
1 ditto youths' moleskin ditto
1 ditto fancy doeskin ditto
[illegible] ditto tweed [illegible]
1 ditto fancy doeskin ditto
1 ditto superfine ditto
2 ditto drab Witney over coats
2 ditto fine blue and drab beaver ditto
2 ditto stout pilot coats
1 bale monkey jackets
1 ditto American pea coats
1 case black alpaca ditto
1 ditto fancy satin vests
1 ditto best duck trousers
1 ditto kersey drawers
2 ditto blue cloth caps
2 ditto fine felt hats
2 bales 8-4 blankets
4 ditto 9-4 fine mediums
4 ditto ditto super Witneys
1 ditto ditto heavy navys
3 ditto 10-4 mediums
2 ditto ditto super
2 ditto 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 best fine Witneys
2 ditto 10-4 diaper rugs
2 ditto Welsh flannel
1 case printed corahs
1 ditto ditto imitation
1 ditto fancy and black bandanas
1 ditto printed cotton handkerchiefs
2 bales 72 inch grey sheetings
2 ditto 36-inch ditto
1 Bale heavy Scotch twill shirting
2 Cases Horrock's longcloths
2 Ditto ditto ditto B
1 Ditto ditto ditto H
2 Bales 72 inch white sheeting
2 Ditto stout cotton tick
5 Cases 5-4 light fancy prints
4 Ditto 7-8 ditto ditto
2 Ditto fancy check doeskins
1 Ditto stout tweeds
1 Ditto black cassimere
2 Ditto ¾ fine gala plaids
1 Ditto 6-4 ditto ditto ditto, all wool
1 Ditto fancy shawls
2 Ditto scarlet and fancy cravats
2 Ditto brown half hose
1 Ditto lambswool.

Terms at sale. 4339

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
WYATT'S BUILDINGS, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. LEWIS MARKS, on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture, which is of the most superior description, and quite equal to new, consisting of a complete suit of

Drawing room furniture
Dining ditto ditto
Bed ditto ditto
Kitchen ditto

Superior plated ware, china, cut glass, knives and forks, large chimney glass, handsome clock, vases, Brussels carpet, oil cloth, &c., &c.

☞ This is the most complete suit of furniture that has been offered for some time, and is well worthy the attention of parties furnishing.

Terms, cash. 4832

CORKS, VINEGAR, TAR.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY next, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,

55 5-gallon tins oil of tar
5 Bales corks
24 Quarter casks English vinegar

Terms at sale. 4794

BRAIDWOOD.
Unreserved sale of two choice Building Allotments.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, the 8th March, at 12 o'clock,

Two corner allotments of land in the centre of the town of Braidwood, nearly opposite the Court House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Church; being No. 11 and 15 of section No. 4. Each allotment contains half an acre, and has a frontage to the main thoroughfare, Wallace-street, one forming the corner of Duncan and Wallace streets, and the other the corner of that street and the New Government Reserve.

Title, Grant from the Crown.
Terms at sale. 4636

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
Sale of Ship's Gear and Equipments.

THE Undersigned requests the attention of Ship Owners, Parties Refitting Vessels, and Ship Chandlers, to the sale of articles saved from the Wreck of the Tyrian, and Rosetta Josephs, which will be held on Orr's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, commencing at 12 o'clock precisely,

The anchors, chains, sails, &c., are of the very best description, and in excellent order.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, February 28. 4796

SALE OF SUNDRY ARTICLES SAVED FROM A WRECK.
To Shipowners, Ship Chandlers, Dealers, and Others.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from R. T. Ford, and J. S. Hanson, Esqrs., to sell by auction, without any reserve, at Orr's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 12 o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned articles, brought from the Wrecks of the ships Tyrian and Rosetta Joseph, at Elizabeth Reef—

Chain cables, large and very superior
Bower anchors
Stream anchors and cables
Hawsers
Warps
Standing rigging
Running ditto
Large quantity of sails
Three spring carts
10,000 feet cedar boards
Seventeen barrels pork
Large ship's coppers
Windlass
Winch
Pumps

Together with a large assortment of ship's gear, fittings, &c.

Terms—Cash. 4712

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50 Tierces Prime MESS BEEF,
Just landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at Orr's Wharf, Bathurst-street West, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 12 o'clock,

50 Tierces prime Port Phillip mess Beef, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 4792

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14 Cases APPLES,
1 Case BEESWAX.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,

14 Cases apples
1 Case beeswax

Also,

10 to 15 tons of potatoes.

Terms, cash. 4795

SALE OF SUNDRIES SAVED FROM A WRECK.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from R. T. Ford, Esq., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock.

A quantity of articles saved from the wreck of the ship Tyrian, comprising,

Bolts canvass, bales calico, cases prints, cases table covers, loose prints and calico, counterpanes, broadcloths, slops, drapery, trunks boots and shoes, bonnets, navy blues, flannels, osnaburg, parasols, ribbons, satins, silks, velvets, linens, and a variety of other soft goods, casks salt salmon, cask limejuice, cask of fat, cases pickles, case Holloway's Pills, cases tobacco, wine, vinegar, copper nails, &c. Chests and boxes of wearing apparel, books, and sundries, with a great variety of other articles.

Terms—cash. 4713

SHIP'S BLOCKS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY next, 1st March, at 12 o'clock,

6 Crates double and single blocks, assorted, 4 to 10 inch.

Terms at sale. 4790

HARRINGTON-STREET, SYDNEY.

Sale of two Cottages, well situated at the top of Globe-street, leading from George-street, nearly opposite the Queen's Wharf.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY, the 8th March, at 12 o'clock,

The valuable land and house property formerly known as the "Labour in Vain," public house, situate at the head of Globe-street, leading to George-street, and at a short distance from the Queen's Wharf, possessing a frontage to Harrington-street of 47 feet, by a depth of — feet, bounded on the South by a line, East 5·30, South 34¼ links, on the West by Cambridge-street, and on the North by the premises of Mrs. Whittaker.

The property being in one of the most populous parts of the City, and being so well known, will not require any particulars at the hands of the auctioneer, beyond naming the rent, which is only £26 per annum, and much below its value.

It may be well to name that the cottages command a beautiful view of the harbour and surrounding scenery, and, from the situation, can never be blocked up by other buildings.

Particulars as to title, or any other information, can be obtained on application to Messrs. Allen and Son, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street, or at the auctioneer's offices.

Terms at sale. 4637



THE BEAUTIFUL NEW CLIPPER BRIGANTINE
SEA GULL,

Registering 80 tons, burthen 140, as she now lies at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, Bathurst-street West.

In soliciting the attention of the mercantile community and parties engaged in the coasting trade to the sale of this vessel, the auctioneer feels himself at liberty to state, that out of the numerous craft he has at various times brought before them, he has met with none of this class that he could with greater confidence recommend to their attention as a faithfully built, substantial, and truly useful vessel, than the Sea Gull. She is but just arrived from the Tweed River, where she has been built under the owner's superintendence at a cost of £1300, laid out in the most careful manner. Her model is extremely beautiful, and for carrying and sailing qualities it is believed she cannot be equalled by any vessel of her size in the colonies; indeed her owner is willing to engage to pass any craft that chooses to run with her. Her build has been with a view to bar harbour or general river trade; and with 130 tons cargo she draws but 6 feet 6 inches. Her length on deck is 88 feet; keel, 72 feet, beam 19 feet 4 inches, hold 7 feet 10 inches; and she will carry from 45,000 to 50,000 feet cedar, having now brought up 42,000 feet without stowing. For the cattle, Melbourne, or other trades where great speed and carrying qualities are indispensable, she would answer admirably—or if even put in the coal or cedar trade, would nett her owner a handsome income. Her bottom is planked with brush box (teak wood) which is quite impervious to worms. Every article in sails, gear, &c., is quite new and of the best description, and she requires nothing doing to her but a little "fining off" of the deck work, which has not yet been thoroughly finished.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to bring the above described vessel to *unreserved* sale by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on MONDAY next, 1st March, at 12 o'clock precisely; and any parties intending to purchase are particularly invited to inspect her, as she now lies at Brodie and Craig's Wharf. The terms will be liberal. 4638

MR. G. PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, King-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 28th February,

Household furniture, comprising—chest of drawers, tables, chairs, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, ewers and basins, crockeryware, glass half pint tumblers, cups and saucers, one crate chambers, brass fenders and fire irons, teaboards, oilcloth covers, sets knives and forks, mosquito curtains, China hats, new and second hand clothing, show glasses, a first-rate saddle horse and bridle, perfectly quiet, and without vice, silver watches, jewellery, and sundries. 4782

SHIPS' NEW CORDAGE.
Ex Vimeira, Henry Neatby, clearing for London.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Saturday, 28th February, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms,

The undermentioned new cordage, ex Vemeira, from London, the whole of which is of the very best description.

N in diamond,
2 2 Coils 4 strand 8 inch rope
3 1 Ditto 4 ditto 7½ ditto
4 1 Ditto 4 ditto 7 ditto
5 1 Ditto 4 ditto 6½ ditto
6 1 Ditto 4 ditto 6 ditto
7 1 Ditto 4 ditto 5½ ditto
8 1 Ditto 4 ditto 5 ditto
9 1 Ditto 4 ditto 4½ ditto
10 1 Ditto 3 ditto 4½ ditto
11-13 3 Ditto 3 ditto 4 ditto
14-16 3 Ditto 3 ditto 3¾ ditto
17 1 Ditto 3 ditto 3½ ditto
1 Ditto 3 ditto
1 Ditto 2½ ditto
2 Ditto 2¼ ditto
2 Ditto 2 ditto
4 Crates Blocks.

Terms at sale. 4441

SALE OF FURNITURE
At the Residence of Alexander Campbell, Esq., Springfield,
On MONDAY, 1st March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

CATALOGUES may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneer This Day, and the Furniture will be on view during the whole of This Day, Saturday. 4722

The Modern, Elegant, and Valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, Horses, Carriages, &c., &c. the Property of
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, ESQ.,
To be Sold at at his Residence, SPRINGFIELD, Woolloomooloo, in consequence of his immediate departure for England.
The whole of the Furniture is the manufacture of Messrs. Hunt and Lenehan, and in most excellent condition.

MR. MORT has received instructions from Alexander Campbell, Esq., to sell by public auction at that gentleman's residence, SPRINGFIELD, Woolloomooloo, on Monday, 1st March, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., comprising every article which comfort or elegance can require in the domestic arrangements of a complete establishment.

THE DRAWING-ROOM,
Contains rosewood furniture *en suite*, comprising couches, tables, chairs, writing desk, pianoforte, vases, ornaments, engravings, window curtains, Brussels carpet, &c., &c.

THE DINING-ROOM,
Contains telescope dining table, chairs, sideboard, easy chairs, chiffonier, very handsome plateau, with dessert service, wine runners, &c., complete (cost sixty guineas in England); damask window curtains, &c., &c.

THE LIBRARY
Has writing table, chairs, secretary, book case, lounge, easy chair, carpet, &c., &c.

THE BED ROOMS
are complete in every requisite. Bedsteads, large and small; beds and bedding, wardrobes, chests of drawers, toilet tables, Brussels carpets, toilet glasses, handsome wash-hand stands and services, easy chairs, towel horses, boot racks, clothes presses, &c., &c.

PLATE GLASS AND CHINA.
Comprising all that a housekeeper can require. Amongst the plate is a handsome candelabra, with four burners and flower vase.
Nursery, Kitchen, Pantry, Store Room, Laundry, Servants' Rooms, Stable, Coach-house, &c., &c.,
Are all furnished with every requisite.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.
A very elegant claret coloured carriage, an excellent phaeton, for one or two horses; set of silver-mounted carriage harness, for a pair, nearly new; set of gig harness, ditto
Pair of first-rate carriage horses
Capital milch cow.

☞ Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the rooms of the auctioneer, on the morning of Friday, the 27th instant, and the furniture will be on view on Saturday, the 28th. 3701

STONE COTTAGE AND OUT-BUILDINGS,
Together with 25 Acres of Land,
Also
GARDEN AND ORCHARD,
Situate on the Cook's River Road.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, on TUESDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock, by order of the mortgagee,

All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 11 Acres 1 Rood and 30 Poles, more or less, and being lot 37 as distinguished on a public chart thereof, drawn and exhibited at the time of the sale of the said allotment by Robert Campell, Esq., situate, lying, and being in the District of Bulanaming, in the said colony, bounded on the south-west by lot 36 on the said chart, commencing at the road leading from Sydney aforesaid to Cook's River, bearing east forty degrees, south thirteen chains ninety links; on the south-east by the Swamp, bearing north forty degrees, east eight chains sixty-seven links; on the north-east by lot thirty-eight on the said chart, bearing west forty degrees, north thirteen chains ten links to the said road; and on the north-west by that road eight chains seventy-five links to the commencing point, *and also all that* parcel of land adjoining the last-mentioned, containing by admeasurement TWELVE ACRES, THREE ROODS, AND NINETEEN POLES, more or less, being lot thirty-eight on the said chart, and bounded on the north-east by lot thirty-nine, commencing at the said road, bearing east forty degrees, south thirteen chains, ninety-two links, on the south-east by a line bearing south forty degrees west, nine chains, sixty-seven links, on the south-west by lot thirty-seven aforesaid, bearing west forty degrees north thirteen chains ten links to the said road, and on the north-west by that road nine chains seventy-four links to the commencing point.

There is erected
upon the above named 25 acres of Land,
A STONE-BUILT COTTAGE
of six rooms, with Slab Stable, Cow-house, and out buildings.

About four acres of the land is under cultivation as
ORCHARD, VINEYARD, AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALLEN AND SON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street, or to the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 4444

SADDLERY.
Ex New Liverpool.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction at his rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 11 o'clock,

Five packages Saddlery, comprising—
Gig harness
Somerset and best hogskin saddles
Plain flap saddles
Boys' ditto ditto
Quilted side saddles
Pelham, snaffle, and other bridles
Ladies' bridles
Martingales, knee caps
Chariot and gig reins, heads, &c.
Halters, rugs, whips
Spurs, brushes, buckles
Blankets, carpet bags
Gig trees, saddle trees, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.
No reserve. 4807

STORES SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE WANDERER.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Numerous Sails, Marryat's and other Signals, Compasses, Patent Log, Guns, and a quantity of Ship's Gear

BESIDES

Some Fine Drawings, Books, Medicine Chest, Ironmongery, China, and Glass
And a great variety of other effects far too numerous to describe.

Terms, cash. 4827

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. MACALISTER.
By order of the Official Assignee.
Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight Sheep.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock,

The following quantity of Sheep depasturing at the Estate near Picton:—

Old wethers........ 232
Young ditto........ 440
Old ewes 70
Young ditto........ 126

868 more or less.

The whole of which will be deliverable at the above station.

Terms at sale. 4808

THE WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
By order of the Representatives of the late James Raymond, Esq.

Those valuable Stations, known as MURRUMBIDGEREE, LITTLE RIVER, and COBRA URAGY, together with the excellent Stock now depasturing thereupon, consisting of—

4000 Sheep,
1400 Head of Cattle,
34 Horses,

The whole of which will be sold IN ONE LOT.

MR. MORT has instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, 16th March, at 11 o'clock,

The highly valuable pastoral property above mentioned, and of which the following are a few particulars:—

1st. The MURRUMBIDGEREE, comprising 24,064 acres, is the Head Station, upon which are considerable improvements, comprising comfortable Cottage, containing parlour and dining-room, two bed-rooms, passage, large size store, and an office. The Cottage is surrounded by a garden, the enclosure of which also takes in the outbuildings, consisting of kitchen, store, two-stall stable, double box stable, and other convenient buildings. There are two paddocks for stock, about 200 acres, each well and substantially fenced, and two cultivation paddocks of about 10 acres each also well fenced. There is also a large and strong stockyard (besides an older one), with convenient huts contiguous for stockmen and farm labourers.

N.B.—This run has a frontage to the Macquarie River about 12 miles.

2nd. THE LITTLE RIVER STATION, comprising 25,700 acres, has upon it a woolshed, besides huts and sheep-yards, at all the out-stations.

N.B.—The frontage of this run to the Macquarie and Little Rivers, is about 18 miles.

3rd.—THE "COBRA URAGY" Run comprises 12,800 acres.

This station is used as a winter run, and forms a valuable adjunct to the others "as a rest" run.

THE SHEEP AND CATTLE
as well as the horses, are unquestionably good stock. The sheep were originally selected from the flocks of Nelson Lawson, Esq., and warranted sound and never to have been diseased. The wool of the present season sold for 1s. 3d. per pound, in Sydney. Much pains has been taken to improve the cattle stock, and it is well known in the district that considerable expense has been incurred in the procuring of bulls, one of the best ever imported into the colony, and which cost £220, having been in the herd. The horses have also been bred with much care and great judgment, and in the selection of both sires and dams a large sum of money was expended by the late proprietor, on this portion of his stock.

4th.—☞ The combined capabilities of the runs are equal to 10,000 sheep and 2000 cattle, and perhaps there is no more complete and convenient establishment in the district. The improvements have cost upwards of £800. The post runs by the cottage twice a week.

After the above,

A Cattle Station on the Bogan, known as LOWER MUDALL WEST, comprising 16,000 acres, together with 400 head of Cattle.

☞ The stock are similar to those above described, and the station is well grassed and watered, and the country *very fattening*. This is a snug run for a party of small means, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

P. S.—Terms for both the above properties may be had on application to the auctioneer who will also give any further information that may be required. 2868

WOODSTOCK BREWERY,
ILLAWARRA.

The Copartnership of the undersigned being terminated, they have instructed

MR. E. GEARD to sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next,

All the Brewing utensils—casks, drays, carts, horses, harness, coopers' tools, steel mill, crab winch, office furniture, winnowing machine, harrows, trucks, measures, weights and scales, sundry implements, and a lot of pigs.

Also, Household Furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chairs, dining, dressing, and other tables, washstands and furniture, sideboard, eight-day clock, culinary and kitchen requisites in great variety. The whole without reserve.

Terms—Cash, under £5; above that sum, approved indorsed bills at three months.

All outstanding accounts are requested to be settled on or before the 1st of March, 1852.

WILLIAM NEWNHAM.
CHARLES NEWNHAM.

Jamberoo, February 15.

☞ The sale will commence punctually at 11 o'clock. 3620

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sheriff's Office, 6th February, 1852.
COOPER AND ANOTHER v. COOPER.

THIS DAY, Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of February instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate (other than an equity of redemption) of the above named defendant, in and to all that parcel of land situated at Gunning, in the county of King, containing by admeasurement fifty acres, more or less; bounded on the north by part of the village reserve, east 25 chains; on the east by a continuation of the east boundary of the village reserve, south 20 chains; on the south, by a line west 25 chains; and on the west, by a line north 20 chains: with the appurtenances, upon which said parcel of land there is erected a house containing eight rooms. It is alleged the said parcel of land is subject to a mortgage, by demise, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1838, to secure to the plaintiffs payment of the sum of £400, with interest for the same sum after the rate of ten pounds per centum per annum, upon the 19th day of July, 1838—and will be sold subject to such mortgage. Also, 2 roods in the town of Gunning, allotment number 1 of section number 3, on which is erected a public house containing eight rooms, and out-offices, now occupied by Mr. Lawless.

Also, 2 roods in the town of Gunning, allotment number 1 of section number 7.

Also, 2 roods in the town of Gunning aforesaid, allotment number 3 of section number 7.

And also, 2 roods in the town of Gunning aforesaid, allotment number 2 of section number 7.—Unless this execution be previously satisfied.

☞ Title—Grants from the Crown to the defendant. 4491

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